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The Mercury.

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THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in 1838, and is now in its 75th year. It is the oldest newspaper in the United States, and has been published continuously since that time. It is a large paper, containing 16 pages, and is published daily, except on Sundays and holidays. It is a valuable source of information to the people of Newport and the surrounding area. It is published by the Mercury Publishing Co., 125 Thames Street, Newport, R. I.

Societies Occupying Mercury Hall

THE NEWPORT HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY—
Andrew B. Melnik, President; Daniel J. Melnik, Secretary. Meets 2d and 4th Fridays, 7:30, 10.

ANTHROPOMORPHIC SOCIETY—
Mrs. J. H. Melnik, President; Daniel J. Melnik, Secretary. Meets 1st and 3d Fridays, 7:30, 10.

NEWPORT LODGE, No. 11, K. of P.—
D. H. Melnik, President; Daniel J. Melnik, Secretary. Meets 1st and 3d Fridays, 7:30, 10.

DAVIS DIVISION, No. 1, U. of R. of P.—
D. H. Melnik, President; Daniel J. Melnik, Secretary. Meets 1st and 3d Fridays, 7:30, 10.

NEWPORT LODGE, No. 233, Independent Order of Sons of Benjamin—
D. H. Melnik, President; Daniel J. Melnik, Secretary. Meets 1st and 3d Fridays, 7:30, 10.

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Big Crowd at Beach.

Considering the fact that it was still April, there was an immense crowd of people at the beach last Sunday, most of them drawn there by a desire to see what is being done in the way of new improvements for the summer. It was probably a record-breaking crowd for April, as the beach has generally been very much deserted until the middle of June in the years that are past.

The street railway found that its cars were crowded to the limit during the afternoon, and many who would have ridden decided to walk rather than be crowded. At the beach the board walk was not crowded, uncomfortably, but it was well filled with people, and every available seat was occupied while many preferred to walk around or sit on the sand. There was a lunch counter open and this was well patronized all day.

The crowd was much impressed with the developments at the beach since last summer. The extent of the board walk was amazing to many, for although that it is not yet completed to the creek the posts have been placed so that its future extent could be plainly seen. The towering frame for the roller coaster attracted much attention, and many expressed a desire to have a ride on the first car. The small boys swarmed all over the framework of the structure and that some of them did not get bad falls was due more to good luck than anything else.

Work on the Old Mill, a boating attraction to be placed under the roller coaster, will be begun soon, and these two features should help very much to keep the crowd amused.

Strike Is Settled.

The carpenters' strike was brought to an end last Saturday night, agreement being signed by the contractors and a committee of the strikers, so that the men were ready to work Monday morning. The settlement was in the nature of a compromise and both sides seem to be satisfied. The rate to be paid for this year is to be \$4.00 a day, increasing two cents an hour next year, and one cent an hour the following year.

The strike has lasted for several weeks, and tied up considerable construction work in the city. There was much carpenter work in progress at the beach, and much of this was stopped entirely while the strike was on. There were other jobs in various parts of the city that were stopped for some time, but work is now being rushed, as in some cases there are penalties attached for failure to complete the work in specified time. It is understood that there is considerable more new work in sight that was being held back merely until the settlement of the strike was reached.

The Associated Amusement Company of New York has taken a lease on Freebody Park for the three years that Shedy's lease of the Freebody lands has to run. Messrs. Shea and Goldman, representing the new lessees, have been in the city this week, and during their stay gave out contracts for repairs and improvements exceeding \$2500. The new management intend to build up Freebody Park to the place that Newport is entitled to, and each week there will be some one big headliner here. Among those coming during the early part of the season are Florence Tempest, Valeria Surtell, Lillian Russell, Eva Tanguay, Nora Baynes and others. The season will open on June 2nd, with two shows a day. The people of Newport will rejoice to see this theatre in the hands of somebody that will provide real amusement.

Mr. George A. Pritchard will shortly remove to Scarsdale, N. Y., to make his home with his son, Rev. Arthur G. Pritchard. Although a native of Maine, Mr. Pritchard has made his home in Newport for more than forty years, and has been closely identified with Newport interests. He was local manager for the Singer Sewing Machine Company for thirty-three years, and was a successful business getter. He has long been active in the Grand Army of the Republic, having had charge of the music on practically every occasion, as well as having held offices in the posts. He is an active member of the United Congregational Church. If Mr. Pritchard decides to remove from Newport permanently he will be greatly missed.

The members of Palestine Temple, Myrtle Street, came to Newport by special train last Saturday afternoon, and worked the degree on a large number of candidates. The parade through the streets, headed by the famous Palestine Temple Band, attracted much attention, the candidates for the degrees being roped in to prevent their escape. Supper was served at Masonic Hall, after which the degree work was performed in the Colonial Theatre. The visiting Shriners returned to Providence by special train.

Artillery Reunion.

The annual reunion of the Newport Artillery Company was held at the Armory on Monday evening, when a number of addresses were made and a general social time was enjoyed. The proposed visit to Put-in-Bay in September was talked about, and the samples of the new uniforms to be worn on that occasion were shown and much admired. This uniform is designed to closely imitate the original uniform of the command, and it will be very striking. There is no doubt but that the company will make a fine showing at Put-in-Bay, and its fine record on inspection indicates that it will do honor to the State.

Colonel Kling presided at the meeting, and called upon Mr. John P. Sanborn as the first speaker. He spoke of the arrangements that are being made for the company to attend the celebration in Ohio, and then talked of the Victory of Lake Erie, more particularly in regard to Perry's heroic conduct after the battle and his reception by members of the Newport Artillery and others.

Postmaster Burlingame spoke of the splendid record of the Company, and the way that it had survived for many years, even against adverse circumstances often times. He believed that the company would attract the attention of the whole country on its western trip.

Colonel Jeremiah W. Horton, a former commanding officer, spoke of the splendid record on inspection, and commended the officers very highly. He could understand that it would be harder to maintain interest now than it used to be when 'Reunion Day' was an incentive.

Colonel John D. Richardson, another former commanding officer, spoke of the death of Oliver Hazard Perry, who had planned to go on this trip with the company, and who had ordered a uniform made for him. He was an honorary member of the company, a grandson of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry and the son of a former commanding officer of the Newport Artillery.

Representative Max Levy was called upon and told of the difficulty in securing passage through the House of the bill for the observance of the Perry Centennial. He was warmly applauded for his efforts to getting the bill through.

Following the speeches an excellent dinner was served being prepared by the veterans: Ordway Sergeant, Thomas H. Lawton.

The Mercury's Editorial on the Battle of Erie, October 2, 1813.

Welay before our readers with a proud satisfaction, the details of the triumph of the American Squadron on Lake Erie, under the command of our gallant townsman, Commodore Oliver H. Perry.

As Federalists we deplore the war, but we are full of pride and pleasure at the honor which this affair, brilliant without precedent, has reflected upon the National Character. It has been the lot of our Pray to have earned a garland of praise, decked with new and peculiar laurels. The nation is indebted to him for the most glorious achievement which the naval annals of the world can furnish; and as important in its consequences as it is brilliant. Commodore Perry met a fleet superior to his own in men and force. He vanquished them; and took more prisoners than he led men into action. In his own modest but expressive terms, giving the glory to the Most High, it pleased the Almighty to give to the arms of the United States under his command a signal victory; or in the Spartan brevity of the communication to General Harrison, "We have met the enemy and they are ours."

Wedding Bells.

Sullivan—Sullivan.

Mr. John P. Sullivan, chief clerk at the Torpedo Station, and a member of the Newport school committee, was united in marriage on Monday morning to Miss Helen M. Sullivan, the ceremony being performed in St. Mary's Church by Rev. Father Meenan. The wedding was very quiet, only a few immediate relatives being present. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Catherine C. Sullivan, and the groom by Mr. Frank F. Foley as best man. Following the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan departed on a wedding trip to Washington and other places. On Saturday afternoon Mr. Sullivan had about 600 children as his guests at the Colonial Theatre. They had a rousing good time, and when the performance was over and they came out onto Thames street, it looked more like 6000. They cheered Mr. Sullivan heartily.

Mrs. Anne R. Almy has returned from New York, where she spent the winter.

Special Election Next Month.

Newport, like all the rest of the State, will have to go through all the throes of a special election early next month, although there will be no candidates to be balloted for, the only matters to come before the electors being two propositions to issue State bonds.

The election will occur on Tuesday, June 8, and previous to that time all of the local election machinery must be started. Supervisors must be appointed, the voting lists canvassed, printed and posted, and in fact practically everything required for a complete election must be prepared for this special affair. The whole expense falls upon the city with the exception of the ballots which are furnished by the State.

There are two distinct propositions to go to the people, the resolution being passed by the General Assembly in its closing days and signed by the Governor this week. The first proposition is the charitable institutions loan, and provides for the issuing of bonds to the amount of \$1,225,000 for permanent improvements at the State Institutions. The other proposition is the State highway construction loan, and provides for the issuance of \$700,000 in bonds for construction of State highways.

As this is a special election, and devoid of the excitement caused by rival candidates, it is probable that the vote in Newport, and wherever the State, will be small. Both propositions may pass, or both may be killed, or one may pass and the other be killed. Ordinarily the people are favorable to bond issues, so it is quite probable that both may be approved. All classes of voters, real estate voters, personal property voters, and regular voters are eligible to vote on these propositions.

The act as passed by the General Assembly, and signed by the Governor, is in part as follows:

AN ACT ORDERING A SPECIAL ELECTION SUBMITTING TO THE ELECTORS PROPOSITIONS TO ISSUE BONDS.

Section 1. A special election shall be held on the third day of June, A. D. 1913, for the purpose of submitting to the people of the State for their approval or rejection the following propositions:

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS LOAN.

Shall the General Assembly be authorized and directed to provide for the issue of State bonds, not to exceed the amount of one million two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, the proceeds of which bonds are to be expended in providing permanent improvements at the State Institutions, as follows:

For the construction of new buildings at the State Hospital for the Insane, in the city of Cranston, six hundred thousand dollars;

For a new hospital for advanced cases of tuberculosis, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars;

For repairs and permanent improvements at the State Sanatorium at Woonsocket, in the town of Narragansett, twenty-five thousand dollars;

For a new building and improvements at the Rhode Island School for the Feeble Minded, in the town of Exeter, one hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars;

For repairs and permanent improvements at the State House and School for Children, in the city of Providence, forty thousand dollars;

For repairs and permanent improvements at the Rhode Island Institute for the Deaf, in the city of Providence, fifty thousand dollars;

For the construction of new buildings, equipment, repairs and permanent improvements at the State Institutions in the city of Cranston, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

These bonds shall be issued from time to time in such amounts and upon such terms as the general assembly may hereafter determine.

SHALL THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY BE AUTHORIZED AND DIRECTED TO PROVIDE FOR THE ISSUE OF STATE BONDS, NOT TO EXCEED THE AMOUNT OF SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, THE PROCEEDS OF WHICH BONDS ARE TO BE EXPENDED IN THE CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF STATE HIGHWAYS ALREADY APPROVED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, SAID BONDS TO BE ISSUED FROM TIME TO TIME IN SUCH AMOUNTS AND UPON SUCH TERMS AS THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY MAY HEREAFTER DETERMINE?

Sec. 2. The several town and city clerks are hereby authorized and directed to issue their warrants or notices by them to be believed previous to said meetings of the electors for the purpose of warning the town, ward or district meetings for said election on the third day of June, A. D. 1913, and shall insert in said warrants or orders the propositions mentioned in the first section of this act; and the secretary of state shall prepare and cause to be printed and distributed the ballots containing said propositions to accordance with law.

Sec. 3. The town, ward and district meetings to be held as aforesaid shall be warned, and the list of voters shall be canvassed and made up, and the said town, ward and district meetings shall be conducted in the same manner as now provided by law for the town, ward and district meetings for the election of general officers of the state.

Thomas E. Conney, who had been in the employ of the Fall River Line for nearly forty-four years in various capacities, died at his home on Holland street on Sunday after a few weeks' illness.

The license commissioners granted ten druggists license at their meeting on Thursday evening.

Artillery Election.

At the annual business meeting of the Newport Artillery Company on Tuesday evening, the old officers were re-elected with much applause. Contracts were placed for 100 new uniforms for the company, the uniforms to be ready for delivery in about a month. There was considerable talk about the forming of a veterans association, and a committee consisting of Howard R. Peckham, Marshall W. Hall, Frank S. Patterson, William Knwo, James W. Thompson and H. H. Hayden was appointed to consider this matter.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

Colonel—Frank P. Kling.

Lieutenant Colonel—Arthur A. Sherman.

Major—Robert O. Ebbs.

Major and Surgeon—Christopher F. Barker.

Captain—William Knwo.

Captain and Adjutant—William E. Briley.

First Lieutenant and Chaplain—Emory H. Porter.

First Lieutenant and Quartermaster—James W. Thompson.

First Lieutenant and Paymaster—Harry H. Hayden.

First Lieutenant and Commissary—Silas H. Hazard.

First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon—Harry H. Luther.

First Lieutenant and Inspector of Rifle Practice—Charles I. Goodhue.

Second Lieutenant and Assistant Paymaster—Clarence Peabody.

First Sergeant—Arthur Power.

Second Sergeant—Marshall C. Rogers.

Third Sergeant—John H. Feltham, Jr.

Fourth Sergeant—John J. Dawley.

Fifth Sergeant—John Bradford.

Committees:

Entertainment committee, Major R. O. Ebbs, Captain William Knwo, Captain William E. Briley, Lieutenant Thompson, Sergeant Major William J. Dawley, Sergeant Power, Sergeant Dawley, Corporal Frank Lutz, Private Enoch Titcomb.

Athletic Committee, Captain Knwo, Sergeant Feltham, Corporal William Thompson, Corporal J. Thompson, Private Kerson, Private Twigg.

Nominating Committee, Captain Briley, Sergeant Power, Sergeant Dawley, Sergeant Bradford, Private Power.

Sick Committee, Lieutenant Colonel Sherman, Chaplain Porter, Musicians Sergeant Peckham, Sergeant Power, Private Pinto.

Caring Committee, Major Ebbs, Captain Knwo, Captain Briley, Corporal Woodhall, Private J. L. Smith.

Auditing Committee, Major Ebbs, Sergeant Major Dawley, Private Graft.

Recent Deaths.

Mrs. Samuel I. Carr.

After a long and painful illness Mrs. Caroline W. Carr, widow of Rev. Samuel I. Carr, died at her home on Third street at an early hour Tuesday morning. For four months she had been a great sufferer and she patiently awaited the end. She was not only well known on the Point, where she had resided for 46 years, but also throughout the city.

Mrs. Carr was a woman of a very kind nature and was ever doing some kindness for her friends. She was extremely fond of young people's society and while away many pleasant hours with them. Probably no person was ever more fond of flowers than she and on her last birthday she was made extremely happy by an abundance of them sent from her many friends, and during her last weeks of suffering the thought of this day was fresh in her memory and she spoke constantly of her great appreciation of the beautiful flowers and their associations.

Mrs. Carr was a member of the Central Baptist Church, and was an active worker there as long as she was able. She was much interested in the temperance cause, being a member of the Women's Christian Temperance Union; she was also a member of the Women's Auxiliary of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Mrs. Carr was a native of Wakefield, R. I., being a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Daniel M. G. Steadman. Her father was one of the most prominent men of that village. She was married to Mr. Carr April 10, 1839, and came to Newport, where she has resided ever since. Her children who survive her are Mrs. Stephen H. Underwood and Mrs. Edward J. Peckham of Middletown, Mrs. George W. Smith of this city, and Mrs. Stephen E. Verachor of Los Angeles, Cal. and Messrs. John S. Carr, William H. Carr and Daniel Carr all of this city. There are also a number of grandchildren and great grandchildren.

Funeral services were held from her late residence on Third street Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock, when the house was filled to overflowing with relatives and friends. Rev. Franklin G. McKeever, D. D., pastor of the Second Baptist Church, officiated. The floral offerings which were very numerous and beautiful, were placed on the casket and about the room where the remains rested. The bearers, nephews of the deceased, were John A. Peckham, Louis T. Underwood, Stephen H. Underwood and Francis B. Underwood, all of Middletown. The interment was in the Braum Cemetery.

Mrs. Albert Caswell, daughter of

the late James W. and Fannie Langley of Newport, died at her home in Jamestown on Friday of last week. She was born in this city on December 25, 1838, and married Albert Caswell of Jamestown in 1861. She survived by her husband and two sons, Postmaster William F. Caswell of Jamestown and Mr. C. Grant Caswell of this city. A sister and brother also survive, Mrs. Thomas M. Norman of this city, and Mr. Herbert W. Langley of Massachusetts.

Funeral services were held at her late residence in Jamestown on Sunday afternoon, Rev. Mr. Moulton officiating. The bearers were George H. Carr and Henry Tucker of Jamestown and Robert S. Franklin and John P. Peckham of this city. The remains were brought to Newport for interment in the Island Cemetery. Many members of Congregational Church, Royal Arcanum, attended the funeral and escorted the remains to the boat.

May has started in well, although the last days of April were a little cool. During the early part of the week there were some lively showers which served to freshen up the grass wonderfully, and the warm sun of the past day or two has served to advance the vegetation very considerably. In some respects the season has been a little behind that of last year, but on the other hand the ground is now much warmer and drier than it was a year ago, and more tender plants will stand the shock of setting out of doors.

Mr. George O. Carr of Jamestown has been elected manager of the Jamestown & Newport Ferry Company, to succeed Isaac H. Clarke, resigned. Mr. Carr is the Representative from Jamestown in the General Assembly, and is a well known business man. He is one of the youngest men in the Legislature.

MIDDLETOWN.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

The two Reading Clubs have had their annual election of officers the past week for the coming year. The two presidents, Mrs. William O. Hubbard who has served the Paradise Club 8 years, and Mrs. E. A. Peckham of the Oliphant Club who has filled two terms or 4 years, have resigned. The annual meeting of the Oliphant Club was conducted at the home of Mr. Harold H. Chase, Friday of last week and resulted as follows: president, Mrs. Kate Bailey; vice president, Mrs. Josephine Sweet. The secretary, Mrs. William H. Sisson, the treasurer, Mrs. Lizzie A. Chase, and the director, Mrs. John R. Coggeshall, conclude their 2 year terms next year, a portion of the officers being elected on alternate years. The program committee is appointed by the new president who does not take her seat until the beginning of the club New Year, October 1st. The annual meeting of the Paradise Club was held with Mrs. Hubbard, Wednesday, with the following election: president, Mrs. Alice Peckham Sorrell; vice president, Mrs. De M. Bertram. The secretary, Mrs. Edward E. Peckham, and the treasurer, Mrs. Howard R. Peckham, were unanimously re-elected. The new program committee comprises Mrs. Frank Bennett, Mrs. Alfred Ward and Mrs. John Nichols. Plans were completed for the closing event of the season, the annual club supper and social and the following committee appointed for the supper: Mrs. Joseph A. Peckham, Mrs. Bennett and Mrs. Ward. For entertainment, Mrs. Alice Albro Farson, Mrs. B. W. H. Peckham and Mrs. Sorrell. The date will be May 9, and the place, the Berkeley Parish House.

The Junior branch of the Women's Auxiliary, 28 in number, held its annual meeting at the Holy Cross Guild House Saturday afternoon with a re-election of its officers. Miss Alzada Coggeshall, president; Miss Eunice Brown, vice president; Miss Norma Coggeshall, secretary; Miss Elizabeth Brown, treasurer; Mrs. Phoebe E. T. Manchester, director. The Juniors have contributed for several years work for the missionary cause to the Point Hope, Alaska, and are now making a second comforter for the same object. The study subject for the past year has been Alaska, and a novel and interesting presentation of the subject was given under the direction of Mrs. Manchester for the benefit of the guests. The annual business meeting was conducted by the rector, Rev. F. W. Goodman, who spoke in an entertaining manner upon life in the far North. At about 6 o'clock the young people served supper, having as guests, too Baby Band with their mothers, a total of 42.

In place of the play, "The Changing" scheduled for Aquidneck (Orange) last week, and which was not ready, 10 tables were played at progressive whist and the young people concluded the evening with music and dancing. During the business session the 3d and 4th degrees were conferred.

The May meeting, next Thursday evening, will be devoted to the debate "Is Education more necessary in successful farming than energy?" Leaders, Positive side, Mr. William B. Slocum, Negative, Mrs. E. A. Peckham. A novel form of presenting the discussion is being planned which promises more than ordinary interest.

Funeral services for the late Mrs. Benjamin T. Brown, recently of Portsmouth but formerly of Middletown, were held Sunday at the M. E. Church, Rev. E. E. Wells officiating. The services were very simple. The interment was in the Brown lot in the adjoining cemetery and the bearers were George and Daniel Carter, and George Brown of Portsmouth and George Phillips of Fall River.

The Case Book of a Private Detective

True Narratives of Interesting Cases by a Former Operative of the William J. Burns Detective Agency

By DAVID CORNELL

THE BRIBE TAKERS

How a Clique of Corrupt City Fathers Was Brought to Book

The connection of the Burns detective agency with the exposures of bribes and bribe-takers in various towns throughout the country has been so well exploited that it is unnecessary for me to say anything about it here. I am going to tell the actual story of how the ring of choice crooks, in the council and out, who had for years looted the city of Springvale finally were run to earth, sent to prison, or otherwise rendered innocuous, and the political life of the city purged for a time, at least.

Springvale is not the real name of the town. The case is too recent, and there are too many raw threads of it still hanging about, to permit the use of the actual name. But shrewd readers, who have kept track of bribery stories in the newspapers in the last year, may be able to guess which of our cities it is that I am telling about. It is a typical case of the exposure of municipal corruption by outside detectives, and has been duplicated in a half dozen instances in other cities to my own knowledge.

Springvale had for years been what a magazine writer once called "corrupted and content." It was a busy manufacturing town. It was prosperous. That is, there usually was plenty of work to be had for the working people, plenty of business for the merchants, and plenty of money to be handled by the local banks. Most of this prosperity was due to the presence of the factories in the town. These factories were in the hands of a clique of men who placed money above all things. They would go to any length to make more money—and one of the easiest ways for them to make it was to violate the law, usually in the form of ignoring city ordinances.

Thus, there were violations of the child labor law, violations of street ordinances, water ordinances, building ordinances—in fact, violations of most of the articles in the municipal code applying to the regulation of factories were to be found in these establishments.

Naturally these violations could not be committed and continued, year after year, without being disturbed, without the connivance of the local authorities. The mayor, the councilman, the chief of police, the building commissioners, in fact, all the active heads of the city government, must have winked at the lawlessness of the factory owners, or the lawlessness would have been stopped.

Naturally, these heads of the local government, being human, and most of them politicians, did not agree to wink so accommodatingly; solely for the good of their health. They did it for what there was in it. Thus, the factories became a fertile source of corruption of the city government of Springvale. When a factory needed the stub end of a street in its business, an ordinance would go through the council without any trouble—because the ways had been well greased by the factory's owner. If a factory wanted to tap a city water main and use city water without having it metered, it did it, because the water department was fixed. If a street car line felt that it needed a residence street in its business, that street it got in spite of the protests of property owners. The city hall machinery ran smoothly for the benefit of these factory barons because they controlled the oil that made the machinery go.

The whole town, naturally, in time came to take its moral tone from this influence. The banks were in on the deal. The bank that contributed most to the prosperity of the politicians was the one that got the deposits of city money. Several big merchants fell in line. Special privilege had the town by the throat; and while the town was prosperous in money matters it was poverty-stricken in good citizenship.

A few sterling citizens began to get tired of this state of affairs. They were men who believed that a city should be something besides a mere machine for the manufacturing of money. They believed that a city government should think first of the welfare of its citizens, and of the future of children growing up within its walls. They placed civic spirit above dollars, and to them was due the clearing up of Springvale.

One of them was a judge on the local bench who had waged uncompromising war against the special interests and corruption. He was the only judge in town who was not the big interests' bound servant. Then there were two lawyers who had resisted the temptations of big fees offered them to turn crooked, one banker, one minister, two or three merchants, two or three others of various occupations, and one old retired capitalist. This man was the backbone and the foundation of the crusade. When this group of public-spirited men had determined on their course he quietly deposited \$100,000 cash of his own money to be used in furthering the campaign.

It was the action of the city council in passing an ordinance that deprived the city of a square that had been set aside for improvement into a little park that brought on the war. The council calmly gave this tract to a railroad company for use as a switching yard. The steal was so raw that the mayor, who hitherto had been on the fence, vetoed the ordinance. The council laughed and passed the ordinance over his veto. Obviously there

was only one answer to this: The railroad company had come across with enough money to make the council defy all public opinion. They had been bribed.

It was then that the decent and prominent citizens of the town got together and resolved to clean up the town.

"What is the best way to go about it?" asked one of them.

"Get after the council," said the old judge, grimly. "Prove them guilty of bribery. Send them to prison. Break them up. Throw the fear of God so hard into the city government of this town that it will be years before a city official dares to think of taking a bribe."

"That is right," agreed the retired capitalist. "We must scare this town so it will not forget."

The first process of concealing this scare was the sending of Cluffer and Dawson of the Burns Detective Agency to take up a temporary residence at the Imperial hotel—the leading hotel in Springvale. Cluffer was a merry-looking little Englishman who could make friends with anybody in the world at ten minutes' notice. Dawson was a young, fine-appearing fellow who looked the part of a high class salesman, or a high class gambler, depending on your point of view. They merely registered at the Imperial, and commenced to spend money judiciously in the bars around the city hall. It was not long before they began to attract attention.

As in every city, the liquor emporiums near the city hall were the meeting places for a certain brand of politicians—the brand that Cluffer and Dawson were anxious to meet. Naturally they did not display any of this anxiety. After two or three days of being good fellows around town they began to make the acquaintance of the politicians who were steady customers of the places where the detectives were spending their time and money. At first the politicians were shy about making acquaintances. Later they began to warm up, and after a week of careful work the detectives found themselves part of the little ring that made these bar rooms their headquarters and whose occupations lay in the city hall. There were two councilmen with whom they became especially friendly, Corcoran and Stein, who were the leaders of the city hall clique. When they had established themselves on firm ground with these two, Cluffer and Dawson broached their alleged reason for being in Springvale.

"We represent the American Wood Block company," they said, "and we want to try to sell some blocks in Springvale. We sell the best blocks in the world."

Here they brought out some excellent samples of wooden paving blocks and began to expatiate on their merits.

"Not only that, but we can sell these at prices far below those charged for the ordinary blocks," continued Cluffer. "We are so anxious to put our blocks into Springvale streets that we will make the city a price at which it can save all kinds of money on its paving bills. I'll bet you we can save the city \$50,000 a year and give it better paving material than it ever had before."

"Well, what of it?" said Stein.

"Well," continued Dawson, "we thought if we could interest you gentlemen and could show you where we could save the city all this money, we might convince you that it would be in the interests of the city to introduce wood paving here."

"Yes," said Stein, who was the spokesman for the councilmen. "What of it?"

"Why," said Dawson, "you gentlemen, in order to help the city save money, ought to introduce an ordinance calling for wood paving on some streets. Then, after we had shown how much we could save the city, we might hope to get some bigger contracts."

Corcoran and Stein laughed at one man.

"Gee, but you're green!" laughed Stein. "Is that really what you got us up here to tell us?"

"Why, certainly," said Cluffer, all innocence. "We're salesmen for the wooden block company."

"And you've got a couple of wooden blocks yourself," roared Stein. "If that's all you know about selling stuff to cities I don't see you holding your jobs much longer."

"Why?"

"Because that ain't the way it's done," said Stein. "Anyhow, not in Springvale. You got to have a different system than that, Johnnie, to do business here. Save the city money! What the devil do you suppose we care about the city? To hell with the city! If that's all you know about getting city contracts, take your little blocks and go. You can bet you'll never get a contract here, if that's all you know about the game."

Cluffer and Dawson, having found out what they were sent for—that the councilmen of Springvale were reaching openly for graft with greedy hands—and having implanted the germ of wood block paving in the minds of the two leaders, quietly packed their grips, paid their bills at the Imperial, and flitted out of the case.

Then I came into the game. Now, there really was an American Wood Block company, and the president of it was an old man named Steger. He was interested in running down grafters, and for the purposes of this job he loaned me his name and identity.

A few days after Cluffer and Dawson had retired from Springvale Alderman Stein got a letter from the

president of the block company. It read:

"My Dear Alderman: 'I am afraid that my two salesmen who saw you in regard to furnishing wooden blocks for paving in your city knew little about how such things are managed. Now you and I, my dear Alderman, are men of experience and we know how such things are done. I hope to have the pleasure of seeing you at noon at the Imperial hotel in your city. It is long since I have taken part in any selling campaign, but in a matter like this, Alderman, I feel it is better and safer that I, and I alone, cover the ground.'

"I suggest that you destroy this letter. I have always found it advisable to save as few papers as possible. I am, very truly yours,

"HERMAN V. STEGER,

"President American Wood Block Co."

When Stein got that letter he saw at once that it was from a man of his own heart. The tone of it showed the writer to be "right" according to Stein's peculiar point of view. The cautious advice to destroy the letter was a winner. It showed that "Steger" had been through the mill and was too wise a bird to overlook any bets. Stein sat down and wrote a brief note to Steger, advising him that he looked forward to the latter's appearance at the Imperial hotel with much pleasure.

I came into Springvale at night and registered at the Imperial as Herman V. Steger. I stayed close to my room the next morning. It seemed, indeed, that Stein was awaiting my arrival with much pleasure, for at noon a telephone message from him informed me that, having seen my name on the register, he waited impatiently to welcome me to Springvale.

"Come up, Mr. Stein," I said, "I have been expecting you."

Stein and Corcoran came up together. I had taken the best suite of rooms in the hotel. I had attired myself in a manner as expensive as was consistent with fairly good taste. I wanted to give the impression of plenty of ready money.

Stein and Corcoran greeted me cordially, though quietly.

"Don't be afraid to speak up, gentlemen," I said, laughing. "I have reserved both rooms adjoining my suite as a precaution."

We all laughed together at this sally. I ordered up champagne and cigars.

"How large is that delivery?" I asked.

"Why, we'll pave the whole damn city with blocks and specify your brand," said he, "if you'll do the right thing."

"What do you call the right thing?" I asked.

"Well," he said, "some of these aldermen are cheap skates and some are what you call wire guys. Some can be reached for a ten-case note and some want as high as five hundred. There's 18 of 'em to be delivered, and I guess \$5,000 would just about be right for what you want."

"Five thousand is what I had thought would be right," I agreed.

"But how is the money to be got to the right men?"

"I'm the money wagon," said Stein. "I handle all such deals for the boys."

Then without any solicitation on my part he began to assure me of his reliability by relating in detail how he had carried money from briber to bribe-takers in half a dozen cases. He had a wonderful memory. He gave dates, places, figures and names with an exactness that was marvelous. He told how So-and-so had given him such and such a sum in such and such a place, how he had split it up in certain amounts and given so much to that alderman and so much to that one, and how such and such an ordinance had been shoved through the council as a consideration. He had been so accustomed to dealing in graft that he looked upon it as a pure business transaction. He even referred to entries in a note book to substantiate some of his statements.

When he was through I said, "You say you want to see the money in your hands before the ordinance goes through. Now, I don't mind having my money up, but I want to see the goods delivered before I let go of it. Now, you go out and get your men one by one. Come back and give me your word that you've got them, and how much they cost you, and you can have the \$5,000. I don't care how much you make out of it; I don't care if it only costs you a thousand to get your men. I want to hear you tell me that you've got 'em before the money becomes yours."

"All right," said he. "I can get my men in one day."

He did, too. That night he was back with a list of his men. So much for this man, so much for that—he

He looked me up and down and his usually red face began to go white.

"Ain't you in it as deep as I am?" he demanded. "What license you got to talk that way?"

"Oh, I'm just a detective sent down here to get the goods on you, Stein," I said. "Look here."

I went to one of the walls of the room, and raising my fist shot it through the wall-paper where the wall had been cut out to make listening from the next room easy. I went to another room and did the same.

"I reserved those adjoining rooms," Stein, said I, "to give these men a chance to listen to you and me."

With that I threw open a door and in came the group of public-spirited men who had set out to clean up Springvale.

"I have often longed for the opportunity to sentence you and your clique to the penitentiary, Stein," said the judge. "Now it seems that I am going to have that opportunity."

And he did. Before we had got through with that crowd fifteen of them were in state's prison, two of them were in jail, one committed suicide, two fled the country, and one died of heart failure when he heard his sentence. It was a terrible lot of punishment, but it was justified.

Stein turned state's evidence and helped us bare bribe cases for five years back. He had been in all of them himself, but he was punished for only one. He got two years. He and I got to be fairly good friends before his trial fell due, and it was partly my intercession, and explaining the great service he had done us in unravelling the whole mess, that kept him from landing a harder fate.

Springvale is fairly clean now, politically. The politicians are too scared to be crooked—for the time being.

Rivers In the Air

Did you know there are air-falls in the atmosphere just as real and apparent as are the waterfalls you have so



"Well, gentlemen," I said, "I am here to sell Springvale some wooden blocks. And I won't be so foolish as to talk about how much money I can save the city."

We had another laugh over this. We understood one another right away.

"The whole town ought to have wooden block paving," said Corcoran. "I know it. It's got to have it."

Again we laughed. We were getting along famously.

"Show me a good hand in this matter, gentlemen," said I, "and I'll show you a better one."

"Well show you something tonight," said Stein. "It's a council meeting night. Just watch tomorrow morning's papers for the proceedings and you'll see how we do things in Springvale."

Next morning I saw that Stein had introduced and the council had passed an ordinance calling for the paving of two blocks of an important street with wood blocks.

"Well," said he, when he called upon me soon after breakfast, "how do you like that for action? That's just a sample we showed you. Now all you got to do is to pay the price and we come across with the whole delivery of goods."

had them all there and the amounts required to buy their votes for the shameful measure he was putting through. This measure called for nothing more or less than paving about half of the streets of Springvale, except the boulevards, with wooden blocks. And my company was to have the contract of furnishing them. It was raw, rotten robbery; but Springvale was used to just that sort of thing.

I paid over the \$5,000 in cash and Stein made good on his promise. Next council meeting the ordinance went through with a rush. Stein called on me the morning after.

"Well, are you satisfied with the way things are done here?" he said.

"Perfectly, Stein, perfectly," I replied heartily. "Things could not have been done any better to suit me. But, Stein, I wonder if they have been done to suit you?"

"Why?" he said. Then, as if instantly scenting a rat, "Why? What in hell do you mean?"

"Suppose," said I, "that I should tell you that every word that you and I have spoken in this room has been overheard by a committee of prominent citizens in this town and several stenographers. What would you say?"

even viewed with admiration and delight because of their natural beauty? In the famed Yosemite valley the most interesting feature is, to the scientist perhaps, its winds.

The winds there are seldom more than light zephyrs, moody and capricious to the ordinary tourist, but when rightly understood, one of the wonders of the valley. These interesting facts are told by FRANK M. MATTHEWS in the United States geological survey in the Sierra Club Bulletin.

In no other place in the entire world, perhaps, are the air currents more systematic and regular than in the Yosemite valley, he says. In the first place, the sun naturally heats the ground more rapidly than it does the air. Thus every hillside basking in the sun becomes a heat radiator and gradually warms the air above it, so that the air, becoming lighter, begins to rise.

But under those conditions the air does not rise vertically because the air directly over it is still cool and is pressing downward. Therefore, up the sides of the warm slope the heated air makes its way. That is why the tourist making his way up the mountain slope with the sun on his back finds his own dust traveling upward with him in a choking cloud.

But on coming down the same trail

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CONTINUED ON PAGE 12

Established by Franklin in 1731.

The Mercury.

Newport, R. I.

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Saturday, May 3, 1913.

A vice-president of a large bank predicts moderate business only for the rest of the year. The extent of the reaction is difficult to forecast. Tariff revision will create new conditions to which business must be adjusted.

Now that perfect harmony has been restored with the Democratic ticket in 1910 by the hand of Col. Bryan or Champ Clark?

What are you going to do with Woodrow Wilson and Leader Underwood? There seems to be a plethora of candidates and the election is three and one half years off.

If Cap'n Tal Dodge keeps his weather eye open who knows but he may have a status some day, too, rivaling that of the famous branch pilot of two hundred years ago, Ilseve Kiel, who has just been memorialized in France.—Providence Journal.

Perhaps the Journal will start the subscription right now and head it. We suggest that the design represent Capt. Tal jumping overboard from the New Shoreham, and swimming for the incoming foreign vessel off Block Island.

There are still people coming here to inquire into the workings of the new charter, Léonimier, Mass., in considering the charter question, and to send a delegation to Newport next Tuesday to look into our charter. As a rule delegations that come to Newport for this purpose see only some of the cracks that still throb the Newport charter a universal cure-all for everything from small pox to soft corns, but even at that we have not yet heard of any community that has adopted the Newport charter.

Uncle Joe Cannon pays his respects in the Saturday Evening Post to those who have forgotten or condemned the principles that made this country great. Uncle Joe is a Republican, and will be a Republican as long as he lives. If he lives a year or two, he will find his party a great deal larger than it was on the last election day. Wilson's free trade policies are fast forcing his party on the rocks, while the Roosevelt followers are rapidly falling away. The next Congressional election will show some surprising changes.

A Massachusetts paper says: "There is a persistent rumor in state political circles that Eugene N. Foss, three times democratic governor of Massachusetts, will be the next republican candidate for the same office. Yet another Massachusetts paper says the progressive leaders of Massachusetts are negotiating with Gov. Foss to join the bull moose party. The Governor has been invited to join progressive leaders of the state in a conference with Col. Roosevelt. Mr. Foss has plan under consideration. You pay your money and takes your choice. You can safely bet on one thing though, Gov. Foss is looking out sharply for Gov. Foss, and party designation makes little difference with him."

Massachusetts can be relied upon to go crazy over small matters. Just now her people are getting up a monster petition asking Congress to repeal the free toll clause for coastwise shipping through the Panama Canal, for fear that it will cause war with England. Can anything be more absurd? Has not the United States a right to do as it pleases with its own? We built the Canal and paid for it. It did not cost Great Britain a cent. We have got to maintain it. Great Britain won't. Great Britain subsidizes all her shipping, we do not. If we see fit to subsidize our coastwise shipping, to which Great Britain cannot compete, to the extent of free passage through the Canal whose business is it? By so doing we simply lessen the income of the Canal to that extent which we must make up some other way. Great Britain will not be asked to pay any of it. The British government knows all this and is simply putting up a game of bluff, and our goody goodies are helping them out.

There is a Difference.

In 1898 after McKinley was elected President business began to start at once all over the country. McKinley was fittingly called the advance agent of prosperity. Business continued good throughout his administration. A wave of prosperity swept over the land such as it had never seen before. Times became good and continued so till the assassin's gun brought Theodore Roosevelt to the front, and muck-raking began then there was a halt. Still under President Taft the country made good advances. Then Wilson and the Democratic free trade Congress took the stand. As soon as the result of the election was announced the business world took on a shudder, and it has been slandering more violently ever since, until now the wheels are being clogged everywhere. Business enterprises are being curtailed, many New England factories are getting ready to go out of business, and the price of living, which the Democratic Administration had promised to lessen, has been constantly on the increase since the election. The promise of reduced duties has had no lessening effect on prices of living. There is a wide difference in the feeling of the country now and in 1896.

Violates Twenty Treaties.

Twenty treaties between the United States and other governments will be violated grossly if the Underwood tariff bill becomes law in its present form. This fact is being brought to the attention of Secretary of State Bryan by the diplomatic representatives of these offended governments. In private, these diplomats express the greatest astonishment at the wholesale treaty violations proposed in the pending tariff bill.

The offending provision in the bill is that which states that a 5 per cent reduction on all duties shall be granted upon all goods imported into the United States in vessels eligible to American registry; that is, American bottoms. This provision is in flat contradiction of clauses that are found in the treaties of the United States with nearly every maritime nation. This provision of the bill, which was reaffirmed in the Democratic caucus, is the subject of polite inquiries at the State Department from resident ambassadors. They expect to make formal protest in case the objectionable provision remains in the bill when it becomes a law.

Among the nations thus offended are Great Britain, Germany, the Argentine Republic, Belgium, Italy and Holland. There are fourteen others similarly affected.

It is felt that the proposed violation of such treaties provides most excellent material for a score of tariff wars. Should the nation whose shipping would be affected retaliate, or even a considerable number of them, American trade interests would suffer a staggering blow.

Should any of these nations abrogate their treaties with the United States because of the violation which they charge the proposed bill would involve, the situation would be even worse. An administrative clause of the Underwood bill provides that a 10 per cent increase on all schedules shall be levied upon goods brought to the United States in the vessel of any country with whom the United States has not a treaty of commerce and navigation. Most of these commerce treaties may be abrogated by either party giving notice. Upon such notice, the treaties are to be terminated at the end of twelve months from date of denunciation.

Mellen Attacked Again.

[Hartford Times.]

Attorney Brandeis has exploded another flimsy bomb in close vicinity to the person of the president of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railway Company. The Boston lawyer has, by means of the testimony of an alleged accountant, paid by the federal government, attempted to create the impression that Mr. Mellen and other directors of the railroad company have profited to the extent of millions in the financing of the road and the Boston and Maine merger.

Of course, the truth is that not one of them has gained a dollar in this way, but it helps "the prosecution" and puts Mr. Mellen and his associates to have the impression created in the minds of careless readers that such is the fact. Vice-President Buckland put in a prompt and strenuous denial of the insinuation sought to be established by Brandeis and his accountant, so far as Mr. Mellen is concerned. It appears that a gang of ten men have been at work for five months upon the books of the company for the purpose of obtaining data which could be used to produce a public belief that the management of the property has been not only extravagant but corrupt. We are sorry to see that a member of the interstate commerce commission seems to have been used as a cat's paw in this unpleasant business.

To pay the legislature for their work this year cost the State \$84,887.48. Last year the cost was \$17,684.98. The increased cost of \$17,202.50 was caused by the daily mileage which the members voted themselves. A few years ago, before Newport was abolished as a State Capital the entire cost of the two sessions of the General Assembly yearly was less than twenty thousand dollars. In those days the members drew one dollar a day for their pay and mileage once a session. Now they draw five dollars a day and mileage daily. Who will say that we have any better law makers now than we had twenty years and more ago?

It is estimated that New York will pay \$15,000,000 of the estimated revenue of \$70,125,000 from the income tax; Pennsylvania \$3,000,000; Illinois, \$7,448,000; and Massachusetts, \$3,652,000. There are 50 people in New York who will pay tax on \$1,000,000 income, representing half of the levy on this class. It is also estimated that there is over \$1,000,000,000 in landed property controlled by the Astors, Goetschs, Gerss, Gallatier, Rhinelanders, Beekmans, Knas, Schermerhorne and Springley and Storm estates, all of which will be reached.

Governor Hiram Johnson and the Progressive party in California are making a pretty exhibition of themselves. They are very openly doing all in their power to harass the National Government in its foreign relations, apparently to satisfy the personal resentment of Johnson over his defeat for the Vice Presidency last fall. Such pettiness in the attitude of the Governor of a great State must be humiliating to every American.

There is some similarity between Wilson and Roosevelt. Both have a strong desire to run things and the man that disagrees with either is hardly a desirable citizen. Wilson left the presidential job for a short time this week to run home to New Jersey to tell the Legislature what it must do. And while there he told some of the members some things that were almost Rooseveltian in their intensity.

Will It Work?

The producers of food products in the great agricultural sections of our country are taking active steps to get in closer touch with the consumers of their products. A comparison of the prices at which they sell, with those at which the consumers buy, has made complete demonstration of the truth that the wide spread is due to exorbitant tolls for warehousing, collected by houses organized in associations, or combines, at points of destination. The cost of railway transportation in large bulk is found to be almost negligible, and wholly out of proportion with the costs of distribution after the products are delivered to first consignees.

The farmers are showing a practical business sense which promises results. They have hit upon a vital fact in the situation which, as it may appear, that city consumers prefer smaller sales at extortionate profits to large sales at smaller profits. Unable to see how this policy can pay anybody, they are wasting no time in wondering about it, since they understand that the heavy falling off in demand which extortion compels, leaves vast quantities of their food products rotting in the fields. They are accordingly moving in the work of laying down these waste products in many cities at prices only a shade above the cost of production and handling. The average price, so reduced, is found to be less than half the average price charged by city dealers against the more fortunate few who can afford to buy whatever they want to eat without much regard to the prices charged.

A part of the plan will be the maintenance of supply depots in cities. Whether the attempt to bring consumer and producer together will succeed or fail, will depend, it seems, upon the consumer. During years in which it became "bad form" to carry a package, a basket, or anything, to a city street, the old-style market houses in which consumers and producers once met and dealt, with mutual advantage, disappeared. New York is now resurrecting them, under new forms of control and regulation. The folly which threw them down, for want of use, and throw upon retail dealers all the responsibility of buying from combines organized at the pulpit of first city delivery, of maintaining costly delivery service, of taking orders by wire and delivering them by messenger, may have run its course under the pinch of price deprivation. If it has, this movement will succeed. If not, responsibility for the deprivations will continue to be charged against the protective tariff on steel rails.

Prizes Offered.

A gold medal to the school boy or girl between the ages of 10 and 15 who writes the best composition, not to exceed 500 words, on the repair and maintenance of earth roads, is to be awarded by Logan Waller Page, Director, Office of Public Roads, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. All compositions must be submitted to Mr. Page before May 15, 1913, and the medal will be awarded as soon thereafter as the compositions can be graded. The composition may be based on knowledge gained from books or other sources, but no quotations should be made.

After many years' experience in dealing with the public road situation of the country, it is Mr. Page's belief that ignorance on the subject of repair and maintenance of roads is as much the cause of their bad condition as any other one factor. It is expected that the competition will bring about a better understanding of the subject of repair and maintenance of the rural districts.

Many children living in the rural districts have experienced the disadvantages of roads made impassable through a lack of proper maintenance and it is expected that their interest in the competition will stimulate greater interest among the parents. Bad roads have prevented many children from obtaining a proper education and have even prevented doctors from reaching the side of rural patients in time to save their lives.

Any child between the ages mentioned, attending a country school, may compete. Only one side of the paper must be written on; each page should be numbered; the name, age, and address of the writer, and the name and location of the school which he or she is attending must be plainly written at the top of the first page. The announcement of the competition has been sent to the superintendents of schools in the rural districts. No further information can be obtained from the Office of Public Roads. This announcement should be plain to everyone, and all children will thus start on basis of equality.

MIDDLETOWN.

(From our Regular Correspondent.) Mrs. M. Adella Pierce, mother of the Middletown correspondent, observed on May 1st her 83d birthday, and Mrs. Ardella Peckham, her mother-in-law, her 83d birthday on May 3d. Both women are in quite good health and very active. They have been friends since their early married life. Both were well remembered with gifts, flowers and post cards, besides entertaining numerous guests.

The annual "Egg Supper" given by the Epworth League of the M. E. Church Wednesday evening at the Church parlors, was followed by a reception to Rev. and Mrs. E. K. Wells who returned last month from Conference to begin his 3d year as pastor here. A musical and literary program was much enjoyed.

Mr. and Mrs. Stayley Hamilton Trask (Miss Althea Carr) who were married April 5, left Monday for Boston enroute for Bangor, Maine, where Mr. Trask has been engaged to work on an artesian well. He is in the employ of the Hamilton Well Drilling Co., being a nephew of Mr. Hamilton.

Special services were held on Thursday, Ascension Day, at the Berkeley Memorial Chapel, Rev. Latta Berkeley officiating.

The members of the Junior Auxiliary are to hold a "Japanese Tea," Saturday, May 3d at the Holy Cross Guild House.

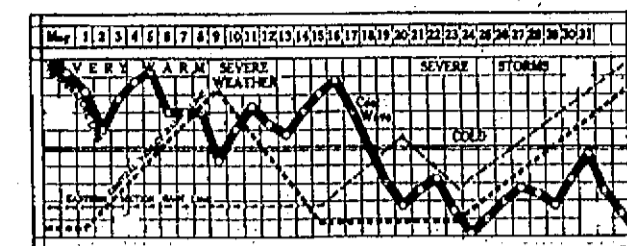
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WEATHER BULLETIN.



May temperature will average about normal. Normal means the average of many years for the month and place, and normal temperature and rain conditions the best compromise. May will bring a drought to large sections of this continent. Most rain in northeastern states, east Gulf coast and southern states, immediately east of Rockies. Not as good temperature as in April. Dangerous storm May 21 to June 8. Most rain in great central valleys week centering on May 9 and in eastern sections 18 to 31.

It is above that the treble line represents normal temperatures and rainfall. The heavy line with round white spots is temperature forecasts. Where it goes above treble line temperatures are expected to be higher. Where it goes below treble line temperatures will be lower. The broken zigzag line is rainfall forecasts. As it goes higher indicates greater probability of rain and where it goes lower the reverse. Dates are for Meridian 90. Count one or two days earlier for west of line and as much for east of it as you wish or for area move from west to east.

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Washington, D. C., May 1, 1913.

Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent May 8 to 7, warm wave 2 to 6, cool wave 5 to 9. This will cause unusually high temperatures and dry weather, but some rain will occur irregularly in various places as the cool wave comes in. Our danger signals will hang out for the great steamship route to Europe from May 8 to 14, beginning near the grand banks, in the vicinity of New Foundland, not far from May 8.

Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about May 8, cross Pacific slope by close of 8, great central valleys 10 to 12, eastern sections 13. Warm wave will cross Pacific slope about May 8, great central valleys 10, eastern sections 12. Cool wave will cross Pacific slope about May 11, great central valleys 12, eastern sections 13. This will be a fierce storm from the Pacific to the Atlantic as the storm crosses the continent from about May 8 to 13. There are indications that it will be at its greatest force on May 12, about the time, or a little before, it reaches Meridian 70, a line running north near Pittsburgh, Penn. While this storm is not expected to be so dangerous, as some of the recent storms, it should be on the lookout. There may be no tornadoes but it is best to be on the safe side.

The parade of the naval apprentices from the Training Station on Thursday was one of the best that has been seen in a long time. There were 100 companies in line, and they made a fine appearance. In addition to this, regular organization as infantry, there were four field pieces of rapid firing guns, drawn by the boys, which attracted much attention. In the old days the apprentices were never seen in a parade without their light field pieces, but of late years they have marched only as infantry.

Dr. Rodrick Terry is making radical changes to his property at Linden Gate. He proposes to have an unobstructed view to the eastward, and to that end he some time since purchased The Kedg from Mr. James Andrews Swan. Now he is having his stable moved to another location on the lawn, and will have it made into a combination garage and stable. His estate will be very materially improved by the changes.

New self-operating switches are being installed on the local car tracks on Broadway. The switch has completed its work at the station at Equality park and now is working on the Bliss road switch. This Equality park switch is probably the most useful of any on the whole line, during the summer months, as many of the cars to the Beach go only as far north as that switch. It has consequently had much wear, and had to be replaced.

Newport will still be in the diplomatic vision during the coming season. The Russian Embassy, with Ambassador Babkineff, will again be established in the James Gordon Bennett villa again, and the German Embassy, in charge of the Secretaries, will have the Lyman villa again. There is still a possibility that other foreign legations may come to Newport for the summer.

They are singing war songs in Tokio and printing in the papers plans for capturing the Philippines and the Hawaiian Islands, all of which is intended to force the defeat of a pending law in California. If we have to fight to keep the Philippines, Mr. Bryan's pet plank in the Baltimore platform will be gone glimmering.

Mr. William A. Ferrent, Jr., and Miss Rebecca A. Reynolds, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gardner B. Reynolds, were united in marriage on Tuesday evening, the ceremony being performed by Rev. William H. Bath.

The Moore Musical male quite a hit at the Opera House Monday and Tuesday evenings. The performers were all in fine condition, the music was good and some of the local hits were very clever. The attendance was good.

Fair Visitor Ob, don't trouble to see me to the door. Hostess No trouble at all, dear, it's a pleasure.—New York Mail.

safe side. Much greater storms are expected last part of May.

The rains of this disturbance will not cover large sections but will be concentrated and some heavy downpours may be looked for. It is not possible now to locate such rainfalls. A large part of the country will remain dry and will be robbed of moisture to make up the heavy local rains. The cool wave preceding this disturbance will carry frosts further south than usual but the cool wave following will not bring very low temperatures.

Another disturbance will reach Pacific coast near May 19, cross Pacific slope by close of 14, great central valleys 16 to 17, eastern sections 18. Warm wave will cross Pacific slope about May 18, great central valleys 16, eastern sections 17. Cool wave will cross Pacific slope about May 16, great central valleys 18, eastern sections 20. This disturbance will be at its greatest force on Pacific slope but is not expected to be dangerous. Temperatures will go very high and sections which drought prevailed previously will suffer from evaporation. But a great fall in temperature will come with the cool wave and some of the drought sections will get temporary relief. Frosts will go further south than usual and the next cool wave will carry frosts further south still and tender plants should be protected in northern sections.

Mrs. Just think, Henry, we've never had a cross word. He No, Ma'am, I don't the patient guest.—Chicago News.

Weekly Almanac.

MAY 1913		STANDARD TIME	
Sun	Moon	High	Water
rise	set	low	low
1 Sun	4:35	6:46	5:19
2 Mon	4:27	6:47	5:12
3 Tue	4:18	6:48	5:04
4 Wed	4:09	6:49	4:56
5 Thur	4:00	6:50	4:48
6 Fri	3:51	6:51	4:40

New Moon, 30th day, 3h, 21, morning.

First Quarter, 15th day, 6h, 34m, morning.

Full Moon, 29th day, 11h, 5m, morning.

Last Quarter, 27th day, 7h, 4m, evening.

Deaths.

In this city, 27th ult., Thomas E. Cooney, aged 83 years.
In this city, 28th ult., Louis J. Oberg.
In this city, 29th ult., Mary E., wife of Patrick J. O'Sullivan.
In this city, 29th ult., George W. Parker, aged 55 years.
In this city, 29th ult., Caroline W., widow of Samuel I. Carr, age 75 years.
In this city, 30th ult., Catherine, wife of William O'Sullivan.
In Jamestown, 29th ult., Adeline E., wife of Albert Caswell, aged 71 years.
In South Portsmouth, 29th ult., Mary A., wife of Benjamin T. Brown, in her 67th year.
In Des Moines, Iowa, 29th ult., Annie C., daughter of Joseph P. and Clara M. Cline and granddaughter of Chief Yeoman and Mrs. John P. Wendel of this city, aged 2 years and 2 months.

HOUSES, SITES AND FARMS.

Persons living in other states, away from Newport and wishing information for the sale or purchase of land, houses, farms, or sites for building, can ascertain what they want by writing to

A. O'D. TAYLOR,

REAL ESTATE AGENT,

21 Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.

Mr. Taylor's Agency was established in 1858. He is a Commissioner of Deeds for the principal States and Notary Public. Has a Branch Office open all summer in Jamestown, for Summer Villages and Country places.

Notice

Automobilists

Commencing June 1st, the office of the State Board of Public Roads, Automobile Department, State House, Providence, R. I., will be open for business between the hours of 9 a. m. and 3 p. m., Saturdays excepted, until further notice.

STATE BOARD OF PUBLIC ROADS

AUTOMOBILE DEPARTMENT.

GEORGE R. WELLINGTON, Clerk.

PORTSMOUTH

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Brown, of Providence, have been spending several days with Mr. and Mrs. William W. Anthony and family.

Mrs. Charles B. Harrington was able to sit in a chair on Wednesday for the first time since her severe illness.

A special meeting of the Town Council was held at the Town Hall, Friday evening, to revise the jury list. The bill of William W. Anthony, surveyor of highways in District No. 1, for repairs, amounting to \$49.50, was ordered paid, as was the bill of William A. Smith for repairs to driftways on Prudence Island, \$12.85.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Chase have been entertaining their daughter, Mrs. J. Frank Willard and her two children, Marjanna and Joseph, of Providence.

Mrs. John F. Chase has gone to Bridgewater to spend the summer with her daughter, Mrs. Rufus Bennett.

Mrs. I. F. Rounds and Mr. Herman Rounds, of Tiverton, have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. William W. Anthony.

At the annual business meeting of the Fall River Musical Club, Miss Carolyn D. Anthony was elected to serve on the membership committee.

Rev. John Wadsworth, of this town, officiated at the funeral services of the late Mrs. A. L. Nickerson, of Tiverton, on Sunday afternoon. Mrs. Nickerson was a sister of Mrs. George Grinnell, of this town, and of Edward Smith, formerly of this town.

Mrs. Rachel Smith, of Newport, has been secured to teach at the Bristol Ferry School. Mrs. Smith, before her marriage, was a teacher in the public schools of Fall River.

The total number of children attending the public schools of the town is 433; 232 being boys and 201 girls. Seven boys are attending private schools as are 11 girls. There are 62 boys and 60 girls not attending any school.

Mr. Frederick C. Cooke is suffering from a severe case of blood-poisoning in the palm of his hand. The sore has been lanced several times. A Portuguese man in the employ of Henry C. Anthony is suffering from a similar trouble.

The funeral services of Miss Diana G. Hicks were held at St. Paul's Church on Saturday, Rev. Anson B. Howard conducting the services. The burial was in St. Paul's Cemetery. The bearers were George R. Hicks, Constant C. Chase, John L. Borden and William B. Anthony. There were several handsome floral pieces. Miss Hicks had been a member of St. Paul's Church for many years. Miss Hicks was the youngest daughter of the late Burrington and Mary Page Hicks and one of their five children, all of whom were living except Helen, who died many years ago, the other children being Miss Harriet Hicks, Edward and Horace Hicks.

Dr. Berton W. Storrs has bought the cottage formerly owned by Mrs. Mary A. DeBlois, on the East Main road, opposite Freeborn street. Dr. Storrs contemplates making some changes and improvements before occupying it.

Mrs. William F. Grinnell and Mrs. Frederick A. Coggeshall are helping to care for their mother, Mrs. Letitia Lawton, who is improving slowly, although still very ill.

Mary Ann, wife of Benjamin T. Brown, died at her home near the Middletown line on Thursday. She had been ill for two months following a period of poor health lasting several months. She was 60 years old and was born in Middletown, her parents being William and Hannah (Allen) Carter. She was one of eight children, five of whom survive her. They are William Truman Carter, of Adamsville, Samuel A. Carter, of this town, Daniel, of Middletown, George, of Portsmouth and Mrs. Edward E. Anthony, of Newport. A brother died many years ago and a sister, Mrs. Hannah Caswell, died four years ago. Mrs. Brown lived, beside her husband, two sons, Walter, of Pomfret Centre, Conn., and William, of Sloum, R. I., and two grand-daughters. Mr. and Mrs. Brown lived in Middletown the greater part of their married life, on the farm which they recently sold to Mr. M. Van Buren, when they moved to Portsmouth. Mrs. Brown was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Middletown, and the funeral services were held there on Sunday afternoon. The burial was in the Methodist Cemetery. Mrs. Brown was a quiet disposition, but one who won many friends.

Mrs. Frank W. Wheeler entertained St. Paul's Guild on Tuesday afternoon at her home on Bristol Ferry Road.

Mrs. Sarah Thurston is seriously ill.

With the east of living and going up, with milk and apples in New England closing because of fear of the tariff bill that is sure to pass Congress, with others obliged to curtail, and with operatives fast coming to idleness, New Englanders who voted for Wilson and free trade last fall must be feeling the next call of the food-bill. But the really pleasant part is that it is not even the beginning. The worst is yet to come.

Unchanged by Time.

They had parted years ago. Now in the deepening shadows of Scotland's twilight they met again.

"Here is the old attic, Annie," he said.

"Ay, and here are our initials that you carved, John," she replied.

The ensuing silence was only broken by the buzzing of an aviator overhead.

Heavy-laden thrilled through the twilight and flushed their glowing cheeks.

"Ah, Annie," exclaimed John, suddenly raising her faint slim hand, "you're just as beautiful as you ever were, and I have never forgotten you, my little lass!"

"And you, John," she cried, while her blue eyes moistened tremulously, "are just as big a bear as ever, and I believe you're just the same!"—London Tit-Bits.

Teaching Her to Swim.

A small boy went up to another in the street and said: "Can you tell a feller how to learn a girl to swim?"

"Oh!" said the other kiddie, "you goes up to her gentle like, lead her gently down to the water, puts her gently round her waist!"

"Oh, go on!" interrupted the boy; "what's the matter with you? She's my sister!"

"Ver sister? Oh, above her lot!"—Philadelphia Record.

JAPAN RELIES ON THE COURTS

Will Ask Them to Settle Muddle With California

PLAN APPROVED BY WILSON

"Friendly Suit," With Our Government Aiding Japan, Considered Probable—President and Advisers Believe Webb Bill Is Still Discriminatory—China Regrets Action

Washington, May 2.—The California-Japanese muddle will go to the courts for final decision.

The Webb bill, which now seems certain to become a law, is still discriminatory, in the opinion of President Wilson and his advisers. It is also believed by them, although admittedly framed, to be a violation of the existing treaty with Japan.

It is understood that immediately after the bill is enacted the Japanese government, through its ambassador, Viscount Chinda, will file a formal protest with the state department. Up to the present time the protests have been purely informal.

The president, it is expected, will suggest in reply that the quickest way to secure results will be to bring an action in the federal courts testing the constitutionality of the act.

It has been unofficially intimated that Japan will be very glad to take this action. There has been no dissatisfaction with the federal government's course. In all of the dealings between the Japanese ambassador and the state department and President Wilson the feeling has been very cordial. The Japanese representative openly expressing regret that his action was necessary.

Because of this the administration believes Japan will fight her battle in the courts and not otherwise.

If Japan begins a test case the administration will decide whether the law attacked is of such a character as seriously to menace this government's relations with a friendly power. The question also of how far it violates the existing treaty will be considered.

If the opinion of Acting Secretary of State Moore that the Webb bill is discriminatory is confirmed, then this government will aid Japan in its court appeal.

It can do so by participating in the suit as the "friend of the court" in much the same manner as the department of justice has intervened in the rate cases.

The fact that it is announced here that Secretary Bryan is starting out is accepted as meaning that he is satisfied nothing more is to be accomplished in California. He has sent a report by telegraph to the president with a text of all of the bills and summaries of all of the statements made to him by California legislators.

BOSTON'S LIQUOR LICENSES

\$1,369,742 Turned Into City Treasury For Enslaving Year's Privileges

Boston, May 1.—Because for various reasons the proprietors of a hotel in Chinatown and twelve saloons had not paid the moneys due on the licenses granted to them up to 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when City Treasurer Slatery closed his office, those places were not allowed to open this morning.

The total amount of revenue which had been received by the city through City Treasurer Slatery up to 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon for licenses granted by the board was \$1,369,742. The total number of liquor licenses granted out of the 1000 allowed the city under the law was 376.

WINS PRIZE OF \$10,000

Gulliaux Also Takes Pommeroy Cup For His Thousand-Mile Flight

Paris, May 1.—Ernest P. Gulliaux, a French aviator, with his aeroplane flight on Sunday last, when he traveled from Biarritz, France, to Kollum, Holland, a distance of nearly 1000 miles, won a prize of \$10,000 and the Pommeroy or single day distance cup, which was decided at sundown last night.

Competition for the Pommeroy cup, valued at \$1500, is open every six months, and the prize is awarded to the aviator making the longest flight on a straight line between sunrise and sunset of the same day.

WEDDING GIFTS SEIZED

Englishman Refuses to Pay Duty on Presents For Intended Bride

New York, April 29.—Unscrupulous customs inspectors seized \$10,000 worth of wedding gifts and sent them to the public stores because Sir Wilfrid Peck of Seaton, Eng., refused to pay 45 percent duty on them.

They were intended for Miss Editha Thornburgh of St. Louis, who is to become Peck's bride on May 7, and consisted of gold and silver plate from his relatives and friends.

HEROINE'S BODY REMOVED

Remains of Barbara Fritschle to Lie Beside Those of Husband

Frederick, Md., May 2.—The body of the heroine of Whittier's famous poem, "Barbara Fritschle," which has been in the old Reformed graveyard here since 1852, was removed to a vault in Mount Olivet cemetery, where it is to be reinterred beside that of her husband.

The Barbara Fritschle Memorial association is raising funds for erecting a memorial to her memory. It is expected that the memorial will be unveiled some time next autumn.

POWERS WILL WAIT

No Steps to Be Taken at Present to Coerce Montenegro

London, May 2.—The powers will not take steps to coerce Montenegro for the present. The ambassadors at their meeting yesterday afternoon came to the conclusion that in view of the conciliatory attitude shown by Montenegro it was unnecessary to proceed with immediate measures of coercion. Another meeting of the diplomats was arranged for May 5.

The moderate tone of Montenegro's reply to the European powers has cleared much of the electricity out of the diplomatic atmosphere and there is now a much more hopeful feeling that an early arrangement will be reached.

The impression derived by diplomats here from the Montenegrin note is that King Nicholas is awaiting the compensation which is to be offered him and that as soon as it is forthcoming he will quit Belgrade.

The general belief now prevails that the danger point will be safely passed without a split in the concert of Europe.

GETS AWAY WITH \$60

Masked Robber Demands \$800 From Treasurer of Peabody Bank

Peabody, Mass., April 30.—A man armed with a revolver and wearing a mask pulled over the lower half of his face entered the Peabody Co-operative bank, held up John A. Tesgue, the treasurer, and, obtaining the contents of the cash drawer, about \$60, escaped.

Tesgue and his assistant, Maria H. Osgood, were the only persons in the room, which was on the second floor of a business block in the center of the city, when the man appeared. Shoving his revolver through the window in the grating, he said: "Give me \$800, quick!"

Tesgue attempted to parley and the visitor began to count, "One, two, three." This was enough for Tesgue, who pulled open the cash drawer, explaining that its contents represented all the cash that he could hand over in a hurry. The robber gathered up the paper money and the coin and bolted.

ARREST IN HACKETT

CASE IS PROBABLE

Dunbar Won't Name Slayer Unless Guaranteed "Protection"

New York, May 2.—Richard F. Dunbar, serving a term on Blackwell's island for grand larceny, who confessed recently to the police, they reported, that he was an accessory in the murder of Mallie Hackett near Readfield, Mo., in 1905, refused to give the name of her slayer.

Sheriff Gatchell and County Attorney Fisher of Keosauqua county, Mo., who arrived in New York to investigate Dunbar's story, spent nearly the whole day with him in a room in the penitentiary. To them Dunbar retold the story he had told a local detective. They cross questioned him at length, but he stuck to his first account throughout.

Dunbar is said to have declared he wouldn't reveal the stranger of the girl unless he was guaranteed "protection." One alleged clue furnished by the prisoner is said to lead to Manhattan. A police official said there may be an arrest in a week.

DOWLETES OUSTED

All the Ballots of Two Zion City Wards Are Thrown Out

Zion City, Ill., May 2.—Criminal prosecution is threatened by followers of John A. Dowle to regain possession of the reins of government in Zion City.

W. H. Clendinen, Dowlette mayor, who has held office for a year, was ousted by an independent board of elections that threw out all the ballots of two Zion City wards, declaring they were nullified. As a result J. D. Johnson, anti-Dowlette candidate, was declared elected by forty-six votes.

The anti-Dowlettes are in supreme control. They hold a working majority in the city council.

GOING ON THE STUMP

President to Campaign For Jury Reform In New Jersey

Washington, May 2.—President Wilson shattered another precedent when, accompanied by Secretary Taft and Major Rhodes, his military aide, he left for New Jersey to campaign for the reform of the present jury system in that state.

This is the first time that a president has ever taken the stump in connection with a state bill which has no relation to the national government.

Four Thousand Have Pay Raised Baltimore, May 2.—Four thousand employees of the United Railways and Electric company were surprised to learn that the board of directors had passed a resolution to increase their wages by approximately 8 1/2 percent.

Postal Clerk Held

Boston, May 1.—Frederick E. McDermott, a clerk in the North station postoffice for the past twelve years, pleaded not guilty to the charge of larceny of letters containing money and was held in \$500 bail for a hearing.

Ellis Milk Bill Loses

Boston, May 1.—The senate defeated the Ellis milk bill, which had come up for concurrence, by a vote of 18 to 11. The bill would provide centralized authority for the inspection of milk in the commonwealth.

RAMONA BORDEN LONGS FOR HOME

Finds No Pleasure In Living In Hotels and Schools

GOING TO LIVE WITH MOTHER

Would Be Far Happier, However, If Her Parents, Who Have Not Lived Together For Three Years, Would Become Reconciled—Exonerates Mrs. White From "Kidnapping"

New York, April 30.—The cry of a lonely girl for a mother, a father and a home came from Miss Ramona Borden, 17-year-old runaway daughter of Gail Borden, who explained why she left a sanatorium near Pompton Lake, N. J., a week ago, giving the impression she had been kidnapped.

"For four years I have lived in one hotel and then another," said Miss Borden in a tone of deep feeling. "I have been in one school and then in another, with a sanatorium in between. I wanted my mother and my father and a home. I wanted the open air and dogs and horses, as other girls have."

"I am going back to Los Angeles with my mother, and I feel that I shall be happy, although I would be far happier if my father and mother were together."

Although not divorced Borden and his wife have not lived together for three years. Mrs. Borden sued for divorce, but the suit failed. Miss Ramona then went on:

"It makes me sad to think my father and mother cannot be reconciled. Father has not spoken to mother since she has been in New York. I have acted as the go-between for them. I wish there could be a reconciliation, and pray for it, but it seems hopeless."

Miss Borden exonerated Mrs. Helen White, wife of a Cleveland millionaire, from the "kidnapping" charge. She said she had written to her mother to take her away from the sanatorium, where she had been placed by her father, and became impatient, not realizing the length of time it took a letter to get to the Pacific coast. So she wrote to Mrs. White to help her.

After Miss Borden fled with Mrs. White and a companion to Newark, N. J., they came to New York and then went to Boston.

Miss Borden did not give the appearance of being ill or nervous. On the contrary, she was self-possessed and gave every indication of being in the best of health.

"This is the second time I have run away, and I hope it will be the last," concluded the young heiress with a laugh.

Arrangements have been made for Ramona to leave for California today with her mother, who arrived here Monday night from Los Angeles. There will be no contest for the guardianship of the young woman.

\$125,000 CASH IS PAID

Friedmann Sells American Rights to His "Cure" For \$1,925,000

New York, April 25.—Tremendous interest is shown in the statement that Dr. Friedrich F. Friedmann has arranged to sell his serum for the "cure" of tuberculosis, so far as the American rights go, for \$1,925,000, of which sum it is understood \$125,000 has been paid in cash, the physician taking \$1,800,000 in stock in Friedmann institutes to be organized in thirty-six selected states for the balance.

The Elsen-Mendelson company of this city will take over the rights in the serum. It is said, and proceed to organize the Friedmann institutes, which will have a total capitalization of \$5,400,000.

CRANK AT WHITE HOUSE

Wanted to See President Wilson About Investigation of a Marriage

Washington, May 1.—A man giving the name of Albert L. Wood was arrested by Sergeant McWade, detailed at the White House grounds, when he insisted on seeing the president at the White House entrance.

He asserted he had a letter requesting President Wilson to investigate a marriage which he said was performed by President Taft, uniting him to a Washington girl. He is believed to be demented.

DEFICIT OF \$2,000,000

Budget Presented by Committee to New Hampshire Solons

Concord, N. H., May 2.—Five million dollars as the probable revenue and \$7,000,000 as the probable expense were the estimates presented by the appropriations committee to the house of representatives for the years 1913, 1914 and 1915.

A bill increasing the state tax for the present year from the previously fixed figure of \$600,000 to \$604,000, was presented by the committee and passed.

BANDIT IN HUB HOTEL

Relieves Woman Cashier of Cash on Hand and Makes His Escape

Boston, May 1.—An armed bandit entered the office of Hotel Venice on Hanover street last night, leveled a loaded revolver at Miss Nellie O'Connor, cashier, and demanded all the money which she had, the safe being opened.

The desperado got \$3 in bills and then backed his way down stairs, declaring he would shoot the woman full of holes if she made an effort to sound an alarm. He escaped, though the cashier, after the robber had turned on the stairway to bolt, summoned sufficient courage to give an alarm.

FELIX DIAZ.

Mexican Leader Who Is Said to Be Raising Own Army.



NOT PLANNING REVOLT

Diaz Says He Will Not Violate Pact Made With Huerta

Mexico City, May 2.—Denying reports that he was planning an uprising against the Huerta provisional government, General Felix Diaz declared he would never take arms against the present government or violate any of the conditions of the pact made with President Huerta.

The Diaz followers now hope congress may pass a special law and call a presidential election at an early date.

SHUTTERS UP ON 160 BALTIMORE SALOONS

General Weeding Out by the Liquor License Board

Baltimore, May 2.—Approximately 160 Baltimore liquor bars are closed for good today because of the refusal of the liquor license board to renew their licenses. The weeding out process began several weeks ago when the applications for renewals for the twelve months beginning yesterday set in.

Taking the stand that there were too many saloons in the city, the board began a crusade of elimination which touched every section of the city containing drinking resorts. The loss in tax revenue to the city from this source will amount to about \$160,000.

SLAVERY IN PHILIPPINES

Secretary of War to Be Asked For Information on the Subject

Washington, May 2.—The facts as to whether human slavery exists in the Philippines are sought in a resolution by Senator Borah passed by the senate. The resolution calls on the secretary of war for information.

Borah had a letter from Dean Worcester, secretary of Interior of the islands, to Dr. Stillman of the American Humane association bearing on the subject. This letter tells of the existence of slavery. It states that at three sessions, although the upper house of the legislature has passed anti-slavery legislation, the assembly has refused to act.

Worcester says the organic act prohibits slavery, but there are no penalties, and supplemental legislation is needed. Slavery exists among the Moros and certain tribes of the southern islands, according to Worcester.

French Houpse in Morocco

Rabat, Morocco, May 2.—A French column fought a fierce engagement at Sidi with a strong body of tribesmen. The French troops succeeded in repulsing the tribesmen after seven hours.

ECZEMA ON LIMB ITCHED DREADFULLY

Scratched in Sleep, Spread Rapidly, Cuticura Soap and Ointment Worked Wonders, Stopped Itching and In Less Than a Week Healed Entirely, Cost 75 Cents.

27 Whitney Ave., Cambridge, Mass.—

"My trouble was eczema. It began by my

Lower-supporter rubbing and poisoning the skin on my leg just above the knee. The eruption was small pimples which itched dreadfully. When I scratched them they would scab over and they itched so right that I scratched the scabs off in my sleep. They spread rapidly. I used witch

hazel, different carbolic salves but nothing did it any good until a neighbor told me how her hands were cracked open and bleeding and that Cuticura cured her. I had been to so much expense buying remedies that did no good that I sent for samples of Cuticura Soap and Ointment before using. They worked wonders. They stopped the itching and in less than a week's time it had healed entirely, after using a full-sized box of Cuticura Ointment and a cake of Cuticura Soap, costing but 75c." (Signed) Mrs. W. E. Lewis, Nov. 25, 1911.

For treating poor complexion, red, rough hands and dry, thin and falling hair, Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment have been the world's favorites for more than a generation. Sold throughout the world. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston."

**Tender-faced men should use Cuticura Soap shaving stick, 25c. Sample free.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Maud Muller was taking the 'ray. "I'm an intelligent agricultural at the very time you are in danger of the recall," she explained in refusing the judge.

How to Save More Money.

It is an admitted fact that most everyone could save more money if he determines to do so. Instead of purchasing many luxuries or trifles which are of little material benefit, it is a wise plan to deposit your funds in the Bank and soon you will have a good accumulation of dollars to your credit.

We cordially invite your account.

Money deposited on or before the 15th of May, draws interest from the 1st of May.

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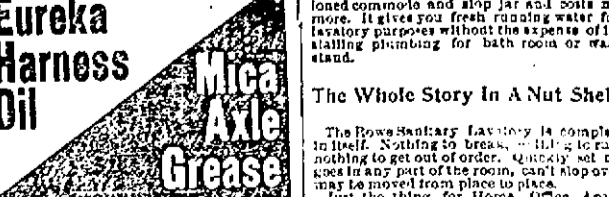
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Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Maud Muller was taking the 'ray. "I'm an intelligent agricultural at the very time you are in danger of the recall," she explained in refusing the judge.

Why don't you try Carter's Little Liver Pills? They are a positive cure for sick headache and all the other troubles connected with liver. Only one p. dose.

FALL OF THE INCAS.

Fate of the Great Race That Has Left Only Traces Behind.

What became of the people who built the Inca empire? Were they the ancestors of those stolid and down-trodden Indians whom one sees today peddling their rude wares in the market place of Cuzco? Mr. Bryce discusses the question in his "South America." He says:

"The sudden fall of a whole race is an event so rare in history that one seeks for explanations. It may be that not only the royal Inca family, but nearly the whole ruling class, was destroyed in war, leaving only the peasants, who had already been serfs under their native sovereigns. But one is disposed to believe that the tremendous catastrophe which befell them in the destruction at once of their dynasty, their empire and their religion by force conquerors, incomparably superior in energy and knowledge, completely broke not only the spirit of the nation, but the self-respect of the individuals who composed it.

"They were already a docile and submissive people, and now under a new tyranny, far harsher than that of rulers of their own blood, they sank into hopeless apathy and ceased to remember what their forefathers had been. The intensity of their devotion to their sovereign and their duty made them helpless when both were overthrown, leaving them nothing to turn to, nothing to strive for.

"The conquistadores were wise in their hateful way when they put forth the resources of cruelty to outrage the feelings of the people and stamp terror in their hearts."

VALUE OF GRASSES.

They Are in a Measure the Most Useful Plants in the World.

Probably the grasses are the most useful plants in the world. It may be that more than half the individual plants in the world are grasses. It is a great family of more than 3,500 species, embracing species that are so tiny that they hardly reach an inch in height and giant bamboos of the tropics that sometimes grow to be 100 feet or more.

Corn is a giant grass, and wheat, rye, oats, barley, rice and sugar cane are all grasses. Then there are millets, sorghum, Kaffir corn, broom corn—all grasses.

The number of species of grasses is enormous, yet we have adopted into our system of agriculture but a few sorts. In part that is due to the ease or difficulty of seedling grasses. Timothy grass, for example, is so easily sown and the seed so easily gathered that it is almost set of any and has become the standard hay grass of northern climes.

In some regions of Kentucky blue grass is the almost universal pasture grass because it comes in of itself. In other regions with different soil (poor and lacking in lime) redtop has possession. Naturally the farmer follows the line of least resistance, yet it is by no means certain that he has adopted into his agriculture all the best grasses that nature has provided. Some day we shall do more toward using now-neglected grasses. —Joseph B. Wing in "Meadows and Pastures."

The Glacial Epoch.

Several times in recent years it has been observed that great explosive volcanic eruptions (Krakatoa, Pele, Katmai) by changing the upper atmosphere in the isothermal region with fine dust have markedly diminished the amount of solar radiation received at the earth's surface. It seems evident, according to Professor W. J. Humphreys, that the effect of this process must be to reduce the temperature of the air near the earth, since the dust scatters a great amount of the solar radiation. Thus a period of excessive volcanic activity, if long continued, would produce the thermal conditions of an ice age. The geological record is said to furnish evidence that such a period actually began shortly before the last ice age and has continued with diminishing intensity to the present time.

Changing Tastes in Perfumes.

Perfumes were in common use in the ancient world, but it is curious to notice how views have changed as to the pleasantness or otherwise of various odors. The smell of aloes is now considered disagreeable by the majority of people, but in the old days aloes, both as solid extract and as wood, formed a staple perfume or aromatic. Saffron, too, was the most popular perfume of the Romans and was much in favor in England until about the sixteenth century. But who would tolerate the smell of saffron about house or person nowadays?—London Chronicle.

The Old Time Foundry.

An antiquarian at a late sale of antiquities put up a helmet with the following candid observation:

"This, ladies and gentlemen, is a helmet of Romulus, the Roman founder, but whether he was a brass or iron founder I cannot tell." —St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Fault of the Auto.

Hiram—The doctor says Extra is suffering from auto intoxication. Silas—Guess that's it, Ugh! The feller acted just like any one else until he got that automobile.—Judge.

Theatrical Note.

"Hist" whispered the villain, creeping stealthily away.

"I expected you would be," rejoined the stage manager, with curling lip.

Spring's on her way,
Take it from me,
Do not delay.
The assassin's tea.
—Indianapolis Star.

Spring's on her way,
But you will cough
If before May
You take 'em off.
—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

HIS PAST DIDN'T BOTHER HIM.

When Swinburne Was Very Close Unto Death by Drowning.

In Mr. Edmund Gosse's reminiscence article, "Swinburne at Ktoretat," in the Cornhill Magazine he relates the poet's bathing adventure that nearly cost him his life in the late summer of 1893. "The timely appearance of a fishing smack on the scene prevented the premature silencing of the voice that was presently to entrance the world (or some part of it) with the 'Songs Before Sunrise.'"

"I asked him," writes Mr. Gosse, "what he thought about in that dreadful contingency, and he replied that he had no experience of what people often profess to witness—the concentrated panorama of past life hurrying across the memory. He did not reflect on the past at all. He was filled with annoyance that he had not finished his 'Songs Before Sunrise' and then with satisfaction that so much of it was ready for the press and that Mazzini would be pleased with him.

"And then he continued, 'I reflected with resignation that I was exactly the same age as Shelley was when he was drowned.' (This, however, was not the case. Swinburne had reached that age in March, 1897, but this was part of a curious delusion of Swinburne's that he was younger by two or three years than his real age.) Then when he began to be, I suppose, a little numbed by the water his thoughts fixed on the clothes he had left on the beach, and he worried his clouded brain about some unfinished verses in the pocket of his coat."

So here again, comments the Dial, we have an instance of the failure of an actor in a real life drama to rise to the dramatic possibilities of his part. They do these things better in fiction.

SULPHUR SHOWERS.

Not Sulphur at All, Only the Pollen Grains of Pine Trees.

Many persons are aware that in spring, and especially in early spring, it happens that after a shower the edge of every pool of water in the streets and along the sidewalks will be bordered by a rim of pale yellow color. As the water evaporates this ring remains as a fine powdery mass, so much resembling sulphur as to have given rise to the name "sulphur showers." This so-called sulphur is, of course, not sulphur at all. When examined under the microscope it is found to be made up of a mass of the yellowish pollen grains of pine trees.

Instead of consisting of a single cell, as do most pollen grains, that of the pine consists of three cells, the two larger and ones being filled with air and the other containing the ordinary fertilizing principle. The two air-containing cells are larger than the other and act as balloons to buoy it up in the air.

In pines and allied trees fertilization of the cones, by which they are enabled to set and develop seeds, is accomplished by the wind—that is, the pollen is produced in immense quantities and is transported through the air to the cones, which are often on separate, widely distant trees. Thus it often happens that the pollen gets up in the higher currents of the air, is carried for long distances and is only brought down to the earth by the rain, producing the so-called shower of sulphur.—Harper's Weekly.

How Wheat Perspires.

When you are perspiring furiously in the dog days it may or may not console you to think that an ordinary field of wheat is giving off moisture quite as furiously. Between the months of April and July, according to Sir James Dewar, a field of wheat perspires sufficient moisture to cover the surface of its ground to a depth of nine inches. Another interesting fact is that it requires three and a half pounds of water to produce sixteen grains of wheat. Speaking of the solar radiation in tropical places, Sir James says that in six hours about four-tenths of a square mile receives heat equivalent to the combustion of 1,000 tons of coal, while an area of 1,300 square miles receives in one year heat equivalent to 1,000,000,000 tons of coal—the whole estimated coal output of Europe and America.—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Drummer's Tender Heart.

The commercial traveler had just finished a story of a disastrous fire, in which his firm suffered severely.

"And what did you do when you heard of it on your journey?" inquired his friend.

"Oh, I sent the boss a long telegram of sympathy! He likes that kind of thing. Cost me half a crown."

"Half a crown?" exclaimed the other incredulously.

"Oh, I charged it to my expenses, of course!" explained the traveler.

Kindly feeling and thoughtful economy could go no further.—Manchester Guardian.

Plausible Excuse.

Guest—Waiter, are you sure this is oxtail soup? Waiter—Yessuh. Guest—But I've found a tooth in it. How do you account for that? Waiter—Well, I don't know, sir; but I reckon dat ox must have been biting his tail.—Sphinx.

In a Bad Way.

"My friends," declaimed an orator during a convention "my friends, I say to you that this great republic of ours is standing on the brink of an abyss!"—Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

Sloth, like rust, consumes faster than labor wears, while the used key is always bright.—Benjamin Franklin.

Curiosity.

Visitor—Tell me, dear, is it because you think me very pretty that you look at me all the time? Child—"Oh, no, it isn't that; but papa says you are a two-faced woman, and so I am searching for the other one!"

CURIOUS-MANX LAWS.

Feed and Drink Alone Are Taxed and Debtors Are Imprisoned.

In some respects the Isle of Man is one of the most backward portions of the British empire. All the revenue is raised by taxes on food and drink. There are no death duties, no property tax, no land tax. The working classes are unprotected as well as over-taxed. No factory laws exist, and no attempt has ever been made to limit the hours of shop assistants, although Manxland is essentially a nation of shopkeepers. Then, although usury is forbidden by law, imprisonment for debt is still legal and is commonly resorted to.

Yet Manx laws, although backward in some respects, are in other ways well advanced. Every woman, widow or spinster, in the Isle of Man, be she owner, occupier or lodger, enjoys the parliamentary franchise. Every widow enjoys half her husband's personal estate and has a life interest in his real estate, and she cannot be deprived of this by will.

The sale of cigarettes and intoxicants to children was forbidden in Man for years before such a prohibition was enforced in England. Englishmen have legislated mildly against money lenders. The highest interest that can be charged in the island is 6 per cent, and that has been the law for over 200 years.—Chicago News.

LUXURIOUS KITCHENS.

They Used Silver Lined Saucepans in the Old Days in Rome.

While the housewife today prides herself, and with reason, on the equipment and conveniences of her establishment, she need not think that centuries ago other women in other lands were not equally well provided. Indeed, the kitchens of Roman women were much more luxuriously fitted out than are most kitchens of today.

Now, in the days when the Roman empire was at its height, if you went into the culinary department of an elegant establishment you would find saucepans lined with silver and pots of various description richly inlaid with arabesques in silver and shovels that were handsomely and intricately carved. Egg frames, too, that would cook twenty eggs at once and pastry molds shaped like shells and an infinite assortment of griddles, frying pans, cheese graters and tart dishes.

The toilet tables of the Roman women were well supplied in the same lavish fashion. Ivory combs, perfumes, cosmetics, hairpins, even an elaborate hair net of gold, have been recently unearthed. Safety pins, too, which have for a long time been considered a strictly modern invention, could be found on their tables. But they had no brushes nor any glass mirror, the kind they used being of silver or other white metals.—Chicago Tribune.

"Pail Mail."

Even the British, the London British, are not agreed upon the proper pronunciation of "Pail Mail." The Pail Mail Gazette has published scores of letters on the subject, one from J. Henderson Couther, being in part as follows: "It really does not seem to matter much whether Pail Mail used to be 'Pail Mail' or 'Pawl Mawl.' Both are probably incorrect etymologically. I had an old grandmother, one of the old school. Were she alive today she would be about 110. She always spoke of it as 'Full Mail.' But, then, she preserved most of the old fashioned pronunciations, such as 'laylock' for 'lance,' 'colledge' for 'college,' 'sawingers' for 'sausages' and 'gould' for gold. This may have been, and probably was, a sheer affection on her part. Anyhow, she tested a new manuscript by hearing how he could knock on a front door."

Some Old Beliefs.

The old beliefs persist in southern Europe, and a tragic comic instance reaches me from Venice. A cockatoo, kept by a British resident as a pet, had been accustomed to promenade about the roof garden when the family went up there. But one day recently it extended its constitutional to a neighbor's roof and was promptly shot by him. He subsequently offered as a complete explanation the plea that he thought it was an owl and that there was a very young baby in his household. Now, students of ancient Greek and Roman augury know that the perching of an owl on the roof foreboded death to one of the inmates, while Owls are among those who charge screech owls with sucking the blood of infants.—London Express.

Various Kinds of Wisdom.

Wisdom is of many kinds. Natural, long fibered, we call genius; the college kind is a factory made article, known as learning; common sense is handmade and generally homemade, and there is an imitation known on the street as "bluff," in society as "pretense" and in the Bible as "hypocrisy."—Life.

Old Habits.

"I believe that phrenologist is a fake."

"Why?"

"He asked me in an absentminded way if I didn't want a shampoo. Tried to laugh it off immediately, but I have my suspicions."—Pittsburgh Post.

Experience.

I have but one lump by which my feet are guided, and that is the lump of experience. I know no way of judging of the future but by the past.—Patrick Henry.

A man must stand erect, not be kept erect by others. —Marcel Aymé.

Painting Window Shades.

Window shades that have become cracked and broken can be renovated by laying them flat on the floor and painting them with ordinary oil paint bought at any hardware store in small cans. Paint one side, let dry thoroughly before touching the other side. This treatment preserves the shades and makes them last years.

Emptied the Hall.

Ben Butler was once chairman of a meeting at which Rufus Choate was booked for an address. Mr. Choate was about to begin his address when a man crawled up to Butler and whispered to him that the folks in the floor and the supporting beams were giving way because of the heavy pressure on the floor and they were likely to collapse any moment. Butler forced to the man and whispered to him, "Keep quiet." They, turning to the audience, he said: "A man has brought me information that outside of this hall there are not less than 20,000 people clamoring for admission. I propose to adjourn this meeting to the common, where all can hear Mr. Choate. Now, just see how quickly we can empty this hall." Meanwhile Choate was tugging at Butler's coat-tails, saying: "Ben, don't! Stop, Ben! Why, I can't see to read on the common. My voice won't carry in the open air. I can't make them hear," and so on. After most of the audience had left Butler turned around to Choate and said, "Say, Choate, would you rather deliver this speech here in this hall or down below?"—Argonaut.

Music and the Hair.

Though 11 per cent of all musicians are bald, it appears that this is the result of exposure to the wrong musical vibrations. M. Henri de Parville, the French physicist, is credited with the theory that the well known action of music on the nervous system affects the nutrition of the bodily tissues and thus has an influence on the hair, and it is claimed that observations support this view. The influence, however, is not always the same. All male pianists have a wealth of hair, and it is found that playing the piano and violin have a specially beneficial effect, as do also, in less degree, the violin, cello, the harp and the double bass. Players of the flute and clarinet get much less hair stimulation, their locks showing a very perceptible thinning by the age of fifty. The harm done is among players of brass instruments, and those who make much use of the cornet and the horn advance rapidly toward baldness, while players of the trombone lose at least 60 per cent of their hair in about five years.—Exchange.

Graphite.

Chemically graphite is a very interesting body and is known as one of the allotropic modifications of carbon. Carbon, like the magicians of old, has the power under proper conditions of assuming various forms called allotropic modifications without losing its individuality. So while its properties and appearance may have changed it is still chemically carbon and nothing but carbon. As ordinarily met with in the form of coke, coal and charcoal, it is called amorphous carbon, as graphite it is called graphitic carbon, and in the form of the diamond it is known as crystalline carbon. Coal is therefore very aptly termed "black diamonds," since chemically it is identical to the same as the white diamond, though some change which has taken place in that infinitesimal particle called the molecule has caused its value to be rated in dollars per ton instead of dollars per carat.—Exchange.

Written Under Difficulties.

Chateaubriand's celebrated pamphlet of "Bonaparte and the Bourbons" was prepared under more than ordinary external circumstances. Though the gigantic despotism was tottering under the terrible blows dealt it in the Russian campaign, though the English had crossed the Pyrenees and the allies were marching upon Paris, within the walls of the city Napoleon and his police were still omnipotent. It was a dangerous occupation of the author. At eight the manuscript was concealed beneath his pillow, and when he went abroad it was always carried upon the person of himself or his wife.

Two Views.

"How dismal ye look!" said a bucket to his companion as they were going to the well. "Ah," replied the other, "I was reflecting on the uselessness of our being filled, for, let us go away ever so full, we come back empty!" "Dear me, how strange to look at it that way!" said the first bucket. "I think, 'However empty we come back we go away full!'"—Ladies' Home Journal.

Whiz!

The fat man puffed up to the window of the ticket office. He looked at the clock and saw that it was 2:31.

"Have I time to catch the 2:30 train?" he gasped.

"You have time," smiled the ticket agent. "But I don't think you have the speed."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Aeroplane Age.

"What's become of Yorick Hammet?" asked Susan Brett.

"I hear he's stranded on Saturn," answered Hamlet Fatt. "He went out with a planet storming crowd, the show busted, and he's never been able to get back."—Kansas City Journal.

Sympathy.

Hobo—I haven't touched a thing to eat for three days. Lady—You should see a doctor and get him to prescribe something for your appetite.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

A Teacher's Slip.

Teacher to pupils—What are you laughing at? Not at me? Pupil—Oh, no, sir! Teacher—Then what else is there in the room to laugh at?—Exchange.

There is in the worst of fortune the best chance for a happy change.—Euripides.

Occasionally.

Occasionally the man who has the bird in the hand gets so badly bitten that he wishes it were two in the bush.

Blind Femininity.

When a girl refuses a man he always wonders most how she can be so blind to her own interests.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Dr. J. C. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

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Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhoea. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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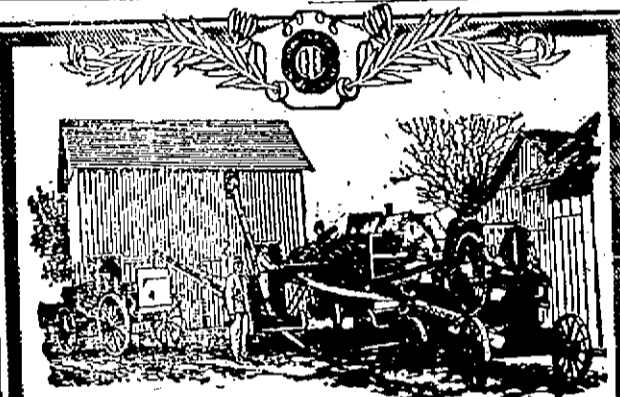
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An I H C engine will do all that, and more. Having paid for itself, it works steadily year after year until, like our Clay County friend who has used an I H C engine for six years, you will say, "My I H C engine is the best bargain I ever made."

IHC Oil and Gas Engines

are thoroughly dependable, and unusually durable. The fine-grained, grey iron cylinders and pistons are worked together to a perfect fit. Ground piston rings insure maximum power from the explosion. The fuel mixer is the most effective known. Bearings are large and carefully fitted. No part is too heavy to be efficient, yet every part is amply strong.

I H C engines are made in all styles—vertical and horizontal; portable and stationary; air and water-cooled; in sizes from 1 to 50-horse power, to operate on gas, gasoline, naphtha, distillate, kerosene or alcohol. Oil tractors, 12 to 60-horse power, for plowing, threshing, etc.; grinding, sawing, pumping and spraying outfits, complete the line.

The I H C local dealer will show you all the good points of the I H C engine. Get catalogue from him, or write

International Harvester Company of America

(Incorporated)

Boston

Mass.

"I think John's love is cooling," said the bride.

"What makes you think so?"

"The other night he suggested that he'd like to go to lodge occasionally, and we haven't been married a year yet."—Detroit Free Press.

She makes all the trouble we have in this life.

And causes our trouble to double; But, be she a maiden or be she a wife, She makes this life worth all the trouble.

—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"Pa, what's the difference between a statesman and a politician?"

"The statesman is the man whose views are similar to your own."

I don't forget my summer girl When ice is on the lakes and ponds, When skating daisies form a whirl Of gay brunettes and dizzy blonds.

I don't forget my summer girl When sleds go whirling down the hill, When sportive lassies snowballs hurl With much more merriment than skill.

No skating less with flying curl, No sleighing merr, no coasting bells, Makes me forget my summer girl—She is my winter girl as well.

—Pittsburgh Post.

Idleness is the refuge of weak minds and the holiday of fools.—Chatterfield

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
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In sending matter to this department the following rules must be observed:

1. Names and dates must be clearly written.
2. The full name and address of the writer must be given.
3. Make all queries as clear as possible.
4. Write on one side of the paper only.
5. In answering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature.
6. Letters addressed to contributors or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and the signature.
7. Direct all communications to:

Miss E. H. TILLEY,
Newport Historical Society,
Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1913.

NOTES.

OLD NEWPORT CEMETERIES—Inscriptions in possession of the Newport Historical Society.—E. M. T. Continued.

Sayer, Ann, of Joshua and Ann, d. May 1, 1780, ag. 2 yrs.—Common ground.

Sayer, Elizabeth, of Joshua and Ann, of Dade, Co. Kent, Eng., d. July 21, 1729, ag. 6 mos.—Common ground.

Sayer, Elizabeth, of Joshua and Ann, d. Nov. 26, 1751, ag. 3 d.—Common ground.

Sayer, Elizabeth, of Joshua and Ann, d. Dec. 8, 1797, ag. 44 yrs.—Common ground.

Sayer, Peter, of Deuj, and Sarah, d. Nov. 25, 1768, ag. 3 y. 9 mos.—Common ground.

Sayles, John, d. 1631, ag. 48 yrs.—Eastons' Farm, Middletown.

Sayles, Mary, wife of John, 1631, ag. 45 yrs.—Eastons' Farm, Middletown.

Searing, Benj. of James and Mary, d. July 21, 1784, ag. 17 yrs.—Common ground.

Searing, Benj. of James and Mary, d. June 23, 1744, ag. 4 y. 6 m. 9 d.—Common ground.

Searing, Elizabeth, of James and Mary, d. Oct. 14, 1750, ag. 22 days.—Common ground.

Searing, Hannah, of James and Mary, d. Oct. 4, 1750, ag. 12 days.—Common ground.

Searing, Mary, wife of Rev. James, d. Dec. 20, 1781, ag. 72 yrs.—Common ground.

Searing, Rev. James, Pastor, 23, Congregational Church, from Hometown, L. I., d. Jan. 8, 1755, ag. 80.—Common ground.

Searing, Capt. James, of James and Mary, d. Jan. 15, 1763, ag. 25 yrs.—Common ground.

Searing, James, of James and Mary, d. Mar. 15, 1785-6, ag. 18 m. 14 d.—Common ground.

Searing, John Wilkins, of James and Mary, d. Nov. 28, 1742, ag. 20 hours.—Common ground.

Serjet, Leah, of Capt. Thos. and Cath., d. Nov. 19, 1755, ag. 6 y. 1 m. 8 d.—Island Cemetery.

Servat, Mary Abigail, d. Feb. 17, 1789, ag. 45 yrs.—Island Cemetery.

Servat, Daniel, of Daniel and Abigail, d. Aug. 16, 1745, ag. 18 m.—Island Cemetery.

Servat, Benj. Stacey, of Benj. and Mary, d. Jan. 18, 1722, ag. 8 y.—Island Cemetery.

Scott, Edward, Jun., of Joseph, d. Apr. 17, 1786, ag. 22.—Common ground.

Scott, Edward, Esq., d. June 20, 1788, ag. 65.—Common ground.

Scott, Elizabeth, of John Bennett and Phebe, d. Mar. 19, 1798, ag. 22.—Common ground.

Scott, Capt. George, d. May 10, 1788, ag. 58 y.—Common ground.

Scott, John Bennett, d. Feb. 19, 1767, ag. 27.—Common ground.

Scott, Sarah Cookson, of John and Martha, d. July 10, 1798, ag. 16 mos.—Common ground.

Shaw, Rebecca, wife of Anthony, d. May 22, 1764.—Island Cemetery.

Shaw, Remember, wife of Anthony, d. Apr. 22, 1766, ag. 85 y.—Island Cemetery.

Shaw, Remember, of Anthony and Cath., d. July 28, 1768.—Island Cemetery.

Shaw, Joseph, of John and Mary, d. Aug. 22, 1747, ag. 8 m. 7 d.—Island Cemetery.

Shaw, Meroy, wife of Anthony, d. Jan. 19, 1761, ag. 25 yrs.—Coaster's Harbour.

Shaw, Stephen, of Anthony and Meroy, d. Jan. 30, 1761, ag. 8 yrs. 8 mos.—Coaster's Harbour.

Sheffield, Amos, of John and Martha, d. Sept. 9, 1785, ag. 1 m. 13 d.—Island Cemetery.

Sheffield, Ann, of John and Martha, d. June 4, 1729, ag. 8 y. 3 m. 1 d.—Island Cemetery.

Sheffield, Ann, of John and Martha, d. Jan. 20, 1729-30, ag. 5 m. 20 d.—Island Cemetery.

Sheffield, Benj. of John and Martha, d. Mar. 18, 1786, ag. 9 m. 7 d.—Island Cemetery.

Sheffield, Cath. wife of James, d. Mar. 12, 1769, ag. 72 yrs.—Clifton ground.

Sheffield, Edmund, d. Nov. 30, 1781, ag. 72 y.—Common ground.

Sheffield, Ichabod, Sen., Feb. 4, 1712, ag. 86 yrs.—Clifton ground.

Sheffield, James, Esq., d. Apr. 20, 1782, ag. 68 yrs.—Clifton ground.

Sheffield, Capt. John, d. Feb. 8, 1755, ag. 55 y.—Island Cemetery.

Sheffield, Joseph Nicholas, of Aaron and Ruth, d. Jan. 23, 1770, ag. 10 m. 11 d.—Island Cemetery.

Sheffield, Mary, of Major, Nathl. and Mary, d. Oct. 12, 1723, ag. 24 yrs.—Clifton ground.

Sheffield, Mary, wife of Capt. Nathl., d. Oct. 3, 1707, ag. 85 yrs.—Clifton ground.

Sheffield, Martha, wife of Capt. John, d. Sept. 14, 1788.—Island Cemetery.

Sheffield, Nathaniel, of James and Cath., d. Mar. 31, 1737, ag. 1 y. 6 m. 23 d.—Clifton ground.

Sheffield, Major Nathaniel, d. Nov. 12, 1729, ag. 62 yrs.—Clifton ground.

To be continued.

Queries

7316. SKINNER—Further information wanted on the following: Rachel Skinner, m. Ebenezer Wells, of West Hartford, Conn.

Rachel Skinner, m. John Thayer, Aug. 28, 1760, Ref. Norton Records, Rachel Skinner, m. Mass. 1800.

Rachel Skinner, m. Aug. 28, 1737, Ebenezer Root, of Hebron, m. May 22, 1717, d. Mar. 13, 1777, Ref. Hammond Gene. Porter Gene.

Rebecca Skinner, b. Mass. 1802, Rebecca Skinner, m. Amos Almsworth, Aug. 30, 1781, d. June 13, 1831.

Work on the new road for Bellevue avenue will be begun Monday morning, all the material now being on the ground. This will be built with asphalt binder, and it is hoped that it will solve the problem for that street.

The Newport Casino has opened for the season.

7317. ADAMS—Mary Adams, married 1846, George Fairbanks of Medfield, Mass. Who were her parents?—G. H.

7318. George Allen, Sandwich, Mass., born 1819, died after 1865. He married Hannah—Who were her parents? Did he leave a will?—W. E.

7319. BOTS—Isaac Bots, Kittery, Me., died about 1879, leaving widow Elizabeth. Who were parents of both?—J. B.

7320. Brackett, Anthony Brackett, Portsmouth, N. H., died 1892. He left a will probated at Exeter, N. H., but missing from the files. Is there a copy of this will?—W. W.

7321. BURNES—John Burnes, Roxbury, Mass., died 1703. He married Joanna—Who were her parents? John Burnes 2, Roxbury, Mass., Woodstock, Conn., died 1744. He married Abigail—Who were her parents? Did he leave a will?—R. M.

7322. BURTON—John Burton, Salem, Mass., died 1694. Who was his wife?—L. P.

7323. BUTLER—Thomas Butler, Sandwich, Mass., died after 1680. He married Dorothy—Who were her parents? Did he leave a will?—M. D.

7324. COOK—Mary Cook, born 1678; married 1699, James Barker of Newport, R. I. Who were her parents?—A. M.

7325. SHERMAN—Who were the parents of Abigail Sherman, who was married about 1807 or 1808 to Bartholomew Demarest (or Demarest). She was related to Elisha Sherman, who may have been a cousin or nephew, also related to Oliver Perry.—E. G.

7326. BARNEY BURIAL PLACE—It would be interesting to know the exact location of the burial place mentioned in the following deed. Who first disregarded the clause in all the early deeds, which reserved the land for a burial place?

DEED—Arnold Collins, of Newport, R. I., Goldsmith, to Joseph Bennett, a certain message lying in Newport, bounded north west on a highway or lane to be laid out by Sarah Barney from a lane which leads from the end of Griffith's lane leading by the houses of Samuel Cranston and Henry Bull toward the pond; south east by a piece of land reserved by the said Sarah Barney and her former husband for a Burying Place; north east on land belonging to said Samuel Cranston Esq., north west by said lane which leads toward the pond; forty feet front, about 75 feet in depth. Date given, but following deed dated Oct. 16, 1711.—Old Newport Records.—E. M. T.

ANSWERS.

7314. PECKHAM—In what way are the Abney, New York, Peckhams descended from John Peckham? I beg to say, that John Peckham had five sons. Descendants, of all of whom are now living within hundred miles of Albany. Which individual among them is referred to by your correspondent, C. H.?

The Peckham Genealogy will answer C. H.'s question, no matter to whom he refers. It covers a period of seven hundred years, and the documents, including a will dated 1400 (which is the date of Unaccused death) have been found to be a genuine task for the printer and proof readers. The Publisher is determined that whatever cost of time is necessary.—S. F. P.

Election of Officers.

Townsend Aid for the Aged.

President—Mrs. Lydia K. Melville.

Vice President—Mrs. Hannah E. Bacheller.

Secretary—Miss Harriet L. Grandall.

Treasurer—Mrs. Mary E. Sherman.

Manager—Mrs. E. E. May Albion, Miss Sarah L. Chase, Mrs. Sophie H. Cozzens, Miss Caroline C. Hazard, Mrs. Sarah A. Ivey, Mrs. Mrs. A. Knut, Mrs. Abbie T. Langley, Mrs. Mary A. Peckham, Mrs. Ada B. Stevens, Miss Caroline H. Stevens, Miss Susan F. Substantis, Mrs. Martha F. Tilley.

Substitutes—Miss Antoinette Peckham, Mrs. Annie M. S. Peckham.

Investigation Committee—Mrs. L. K. Melville, Mrs. Abbie T. Langley, Mrs. E. A. Knut.

Advisory Board—Thomas A. Lawton, Clark Barwick, Thomas B. Congdon.

Work on the new road for Bellevue avenue will be begun Monday morning, all the material now being on the ground. This will be built with asphalt binder, and it is hoped that it will solve the problem for that street.

The Newport Casino has opened for the season.

7316. SKINNER—Further information wanted on the following: Rachel Skinner, m. Ebenezer Wells, of West Hartford, Conn.

Rachel Skinner, m. John Thayer, Aug. 28, 1760, Ref. Norton Records, Rachel Skinner, m. Mass. 1800.

Rachel Skinner, m. Aug. 28, 1737, Ebenezer Root, of Hebron, m. May 22, 1717, d. Mar. 13, 1777, Ref. Hammond Gene. Porter Gene.

Rebecca Skinner, b. Mass. 1802, Rebecca Skinner, m. Amos Almsworth, Aug. 30, 1781, d. June 13, 1831.

Work on the new road for Bellevue avenue will be begun Monday morning, all the material now being on the ground. This will be built with asphalt binder, and it is hoped that it will solve the problem for that street.

The Newport Casino has opened for the season.

7317. ADAMS—Mary Adams, married 1846, George Fairbanks of Medfield, Mass. Who were her parents?—G. H.

7318. George Allen, Sandwich, Mass., born 1819, died after 1865. He married Hannah—Who were her parents? Did he leave a will?—W. E.

7319. BOTS—Isaac Bots, Kittery, Me., died about 1879, leaving widow Elizabeth. Who were parents of both?—J. B.

7320. Brackett, Anthony Brackett, Portsmouth, N. H., died 1892. He left a will probated at Exeter, N. H., but missing from the files. Is there a copy of this will?—W. W.

7321. BURNES—John Burnes, Roxbury, Mass., died 1703. He married Joanna—Who were her parents? John Burnes 2, Roxbury, Mass., Woodstock, Conn., died 1744. He married Abigail—Who were her parents? Did he leave a will?—R. M.

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The Savings Bank of Newport

(INCORPORATED A. D. 1819.)

NOTICE.

The laws of Rhode Island require Savings Banks to publish in the month of July, 1913, a list of depositors whose books have not been presented at the bank within twenty years prior to June 30, 1913.

To avoid such publication, depositors and custodians of bank books are requested to present them at the bank to be written up.

G. P. TAYLOR, Treas.

A Spring Offering.

That tells truly of the exceptional values this great enterprise, established for the sole purpose of placing in your homes satisfying furnishings at moderate costs, has been able to accomplish for you this season.

The designer of this quartered golden oak Buffet planned primarily for unusual room therein and succeeded to a surprising degree in attaining his end—not an inch of available space for the silver and table linen has been wasted.

The clear reflection from the heavy French plate glass doubles the effectiveness of the size of the top.

It has a full polish finish with full panell-ed quartered oak ends and the cast brass trimmings are thoroughly in keeping with the decorative design.

\$18.25.

A. C. TITUS CO.

225-229 THAMES STREET,

NEWPORT, R. I.

Located Her Friend.

WHEN Mrs. Clark was passing through this city on her way to the West she thought of her old school friend, Mrs. Bailey, whose address she could not remember. Mr. Bailey, she knew, was in the lumber business. She found his address in the Telephone Directory, called him up, got his home address and was able to pass a few hours pleasantly with her old friend.

When in a strange city, the Bell Telephone Directory is a handy and accurate source of information.



Providence Telephone Co.

CONTRACT DEPT. 142 Spring St.

Every Bell Telephone is a Long Distance.

MEET ME AT BA'NEY'S

Entertainment for your Home.

For fifteen dollars you can purchase a wonderful little

VICTOR-VICTROLA

which will delight you and the family with its bands, songs and vaudeville.

It will play any victrola Record.

Our store is the largest victrola Establishment.

BARNEY'S Music Store,

143 Thames St., Newport, R. I.

Probate Court of the Town of Newport, R. I., April 7th, 1913.

Estate of Frances E. Dodge.

JOHN R. FAY, Esq., Executor of the estate of Frances E. Dodge, late of said New Shoreham, deceased, presents his final account with the estate of said deceased, for allowance, and the same is received and referred to the 5th day of May, at 10 o'clock p. m., at the Probate Court Room, in said New Shoreham, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

EDWARD P. CHAMPLIN, Clerk.

4-13-13

MORTGAGEE'S SALE

BY VIRTUE of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed executed by Annie T. Peckham, of the Town of Middletown, in the State of Rhode Island, to Ellen E. Smith, of said Town of Middletown, bearing date the 1st day of November, A. D. 1912, and recorded in Land Evidence Book of said Middletown Number 71, on pages 194, 196 and 197, there having been default in the payment of the conditions contained in said mortgage deed, which default still exists, there will be sold at public auction, on the premises hereinafter described, on the 5th day of May, A. D. 1913, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, all that certain tract or parcel of land with the improvements thereon, bounded Easterly and Southerly on a public highway known as Aquidneck Avenue, nine hundred and fourteen feet; Westerly on land being in trust by the assignors or trustees under the will of John Clarke, deceased, six hundred and ninety-three feet; and Northerly by land now or formerly of Lisa W. Peckham, widow of Philip Peckham, four hundred and sixty feet, being or all of said measurements more or less, it being all of the tract of land secondly described or conveyed in a deed to Charles Peckham from Lisa W. Peckham, dated October 30th, A. D. 1874, and recorded in Land Evidence Book of said Middletown, Number 12, on pages 429, 430 and 431, the said described land and premises having descended to the said Annie T. Peckham by inheritance, as follows, viz: two sixths parts from her father, Charles Peckham, one sixth part from her deceased brother, Charles H. Peckham, and three sixths parts from her sister, Emily W. Peckham; the burling ground enclosed with an iron fence on said tract of land being reserved and excepted from the grant and operation of said mortgage.

The mortgagee hereby gives notice of her intention to bid for said property at said sale.

ELLEN E. SMITH, Mortgagee.

JAMES LEVY, Attorney for Mortgagee.

4-13-13

See our latest letter to those who have used Carter's Little Liver Pills what relief they have given when taken for dyspepsia, flatulence, pain in the side, constipation, and disordered stomach.

SITUATION WANTED by gardener. (Private place, first class recommendation. Five years in Rhode Island. Age 31, married, one child. Abstinent. Twenty years extensive experience. Fruit and flowers, herby and undergrowth. Vegetables etc.

Address R. W. S. Box 235, Peace Dale, R. I.

Go Fishing

THIS SPRING

And you will enjoy the best few days' outing to be had in America.

There are 5000 lakes and streams full of trout and salmon in

MAINE

AND NEW HAMPSHIRE

You will have more new healthy experiences than you ever had before. Hundreds of women go.

Send today for Free Booklets I-Go-A-Fishing and Directory of Guides.

Address Advertising Bureau, Boston, Mass.

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Carr's List.

The Penalty, By Gouverneur Morris.

An Affair of State, By J. C. Smith.

Runni Sands, By R. W. Krauffman.

The Invaders, By Frances N. S. Allen.

The Flirt, By Booth Tarkington.

DAILY NEWS BUILDING. Tel. 63.

REPORT

OF THE condition of THE NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK at Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business April 4, 1913.

RESOURCES. DOLLARS.

Loans and discounts \$110,000 15

Overdrafts, secured and unsecured 738 54

U. S. Bonds to secure circulation 100,000 00

Bonds, securities, etc. 184,138 75

Banking-house furniture and fixtures 26,700 00

Due from National Banks (incl. re-serves Agents) 5,814 70

Due from approved reserve agents 80,210 37

Checks and other cash items 7,841 29

Exchange for clearing houses 4,527 63

Notes of other National Banks 5,575 00

Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents 701 18

LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK, VIZ:

Specie 21,822 91

Legal-tender notes 1,930 00

Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation) 5,000 00